The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE FINANCES.

The Prospects Brightening in New York.

THE BOTTOM OF THE PANIC REACHED

The Gold Market Slightly Ruffled.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS REVIEWED.

Assets and Liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

New York City Drained of Money.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The city is being drained of money at a pretty lively rate. Since Saturday last the outgoing money through the Adams Express has been about $1,500,000 daily, while that coming in, exclusive of what went to the Treasury, amounted to about $600,000. The United States Company has been sending out from $700,000 to $800,000 a day for several days past, while the receipts through that medium are very small. The National Express Company is carrying away an amount about three times as large as usual at this season of the year, and the American Express Company is doing likewise.

Senator Morton's Views.

Senator Morton being asked to give his opinion as to the present financial panic, said that his conviction was that the worst was over. "I do not expect the affair to subside at once," he added, "but my feeling is entirely hopeful." Referring to the suggestion that the Government ought to come to the rescue, he said: "The Government will do all it can, but it must do so inside the law."

Circular from Howes & Macy.

Howes & Macy have issued a circular to their depositors, saying: "We propose to continue the business as usual, receiving special deposits in trust to new accounts, pledging ourselves to use the deposits only in the payment of your respective checks against the new account, and as fast as we can collect and realize upon our loans and securities, to pay your pro rata installments on our present indebtedness until the whole shall be liquidated, the same drawing the usual rate of interest until paid. If this plan meets with your approbation, and you will go hand in hand with us in this extraordinary emergency, the business can go on at once without further interruption, which we are confident will be for the highest advantage of all concerned."

The Prospects Brightening.

The general feeling in financial circles is decidedly improved. The day's record closes with some confidence in the belief that the bottom of the panic has been reached in this city, and there is a fair prospect that when the Stock Exchange opens there will be a little left to be arrange in the way of settlements between brokers, so that there will be no new failures to announce. The cards from the banking houses also inspire confidence, and will bring some money into the street as an assistance to general business, while it will expedite the rearrangement of financial matters and aid in the prompt payment of old indebtedness when the suspended houses resume.

Investigation Committee Appointed.

President Vermilye, of the Merchant's Bank, appointed a committee of nine to-day to investigate the conditon of the banks, and suggest such practical reforms as may be deemed necessary. The names of the committee are as follows: Geo. S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank; W. L. Jenkins, President of the Bank of America; J. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank; Moses Taylor, President of the City Bank; John Q. Jones, President of the Chemical Bank; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. L. Everett, cashier of the Broadway National Bank; Robt. Buck, cashier of the Pacific Bank; J. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank.

Loan Certificates Issued.

The Loan Committee of the Clearing House has issued about $1,500,000 in loan certificates to-day, making the entire amount issued about $18,600,000.

Mercantile Paper Being Paid.

The mercantile paper falling due at banks is being paid with remarkable promptness. In one institution, where $1,600,000 was due in September, over $1,400,000 had been paid up to Thursday afternoon, without even asking an extension. In other careful banks, as to paper discounted, the result is the same. The banks are ready to pay currency to meet pay-rolls, salaries, family and business expenses.

Excitement in the Gold Market.

There was extraordinary excitement in the gold market to-day, which, at one time, threatened disastrous results. It appears that since the announcement that gold has been shipped hither from England dealers here have been selling gold "to arrive" in the same way that cotton, corn and other produce is sold "to arrive." This proceeding created a short interest in the market, and at one o'clock cash gold became so scarce that ½ per cent. was paid for the use of gold, and at one time 1 per cent. was bid. There came news that there would be trouble in clearing gold at the Gold Exchange Bank. On inquiry it was found that two dealers were behind hand with their statements, and did not care about paying high loan rates for the use of coin with which to clear. The temper of the market at this time was such that if a clearance had not been made a new panic would have resulted. The officers of the Gold Exchange Bank did their best to secure a clearing, and finally succeeded. Then the stocks began to cover, and by the conclusion the market was very excited. The price moved up to 114¾, against 111¼ at the opening.

The First Failure at the Produce Exchange.

A very respectable, though not one of the largest houses, whose credit has hitherto been first-class, has, it is said, been forced to succumb in consequence of trouble in the export trade. The name is not given.

A Temporary Depression.

The announcement of the suspension of four Chicago banks created a temporary depression, but press dispatches reassuring in tone soon restored confidence.

The Produce Market.

Leading members of the Produce Exchange were interviewed to-day, with the following results: No very bad effect has as yet extended to the flour trade, and dealers have every confidence that their business is to suffer no serious injury. They are running slowly and carefully, and are taking wise precautions against disaster. Fortunately stocks are moderate for the season, and receivers are not pressing sales. Shipping grades have declined fifty cents and family grades twenty-five cents on the barrel. The heaviest consignees have advised the withholding of drafts by western parties as a precautionary measure only.

Provision dealers expressed very similar views. The shipping movement was checked, and unless the block was shortly relieved there would be merchants. The only relief is in a free exchange. There was small business in lard on the part of speculators. In the general packing and shipping trade things are tightening, but exchanges can yet be sold at some price.

The feeling of the grain men is likewise reassuring. There are croakers, of course, and there are a few who have more reason than others to apprehend any difficulty, because they have more on their hands than they can carry long. But the common sentiment is that, notwithstanding that grain has got to stand the brunt of the trouble in the commercial world, it is yet the most solid and substantial interest in the whole country. Considerable grain was purchased to day for steamers sailing to-morrow.

The Cotton Market.

There was considerable excitement at the Cotton Exchange to day and a great many sales were made for October. The prices varied little from those on Thursday. The arrivals of cotton to-day were: From Galveston, 1,559 bales; Charleston, 225; Wilmington, 71; Norfolk, 313, and Richmond, 129; total, 2,233.

The Union Trust Company.

The total assets of the Union Trust Company are $7,491,296, and the liabilities $6 273,518; excess of assets over liabilities, $1,217,778.

Assets and Liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—A statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Washington has been prepared by them, which is to be submitted to their creditors. The following is a summary:

Liabilities	
Assets, bills receivable, bank, insurance and other stocks, bonds and real estate	$ 7,939,409
Loans to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company	7,867,640
Stock of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company	3,750,000
Loans to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on bonds of the Company	1,500,000
Second mortgage railroad bonds, stocks, &c	4,068,215
	2,530,356
Total	$15,966,211

The above exhibit of their liabilities is exclusive of $1,701,140 loans of the firm, which are fully secured by good collaterals. The excess of collaterals upon these loans has been estimated and included in the assets. The firm expects soon to submit a proposition for settlement with its creditors, which it believes will be acceptable to the latter, although it will, of course, require time in the conversion of its assets. The handsome showing made leaves no doubt of its ability to pay every dollar of its indebtedness, with interest, and still to have a surplus of several millions of dollars. A gratifying feature in the above exhibit is the fact that although some embarrassment of the firm has been occasioned by its large advances to the Northern Pacific and connecting roads, which it was carrying during a period of unprecedented monetary stringency, its resources outside of these advances are amply sufficient to secure all its creditors from ultimate loss.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, at a full meeting this morning, unanimously passed the following resolution, the reading of which to the Board of Trade was greeted with applause and unanimously approved:

Resolved, That all rules of the Board authorizing the Board of Directors to consider and act on complaints for a violation of contracts be suspended so far as such complaints are based on contracts for the delivery of property in the future made between the passage of this resolution and the further order of the Association; and further, that the Board shall not entertain complaints for the violation of a contract claimed to have been closed during the time indicated by reason of the non-disposal of a margin; Provided, That this resolution shall in no case be held to any trade made in settlement of existing contracts.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—The financial situation is unchanged here, and our banks are now in as good condition as before the panic, having literally strengthened their position with currency from the east, a quarter of a million having been received within a few days past by banks. At the same time money is exceedingly scarce and banks make no advances on breadstuffs and produce. Nearly a million bushels of wheat were in store here to day.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, September 26.—Everything in financial and commercial circles wears a cheerful aspect here to-day.

Montgomery, Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 26.—At a large meeting of merchants held here to-day, it was resolved to pay all maturing obligations as promptly as the deranged financial situation would permit, and banks and bankers holding paper were requested to obtain an extension. If it should become necessary, and a similar request is made of all parties abroad who hold their paper. Resolutions full of faith and confidence were adopted. Cotton has been coming in freely, but not a bale has been sold for the want of currency, and hence these resolutions.

The Government's Policy Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—There was no regular meeting of the Cabinet to day, only three members being in town—Secretaries Delano and Richardson and Attorney General Williams. The two latter gentlemen called about noon, and were in consultation with the President nearly an hour in regard to the financial troubles. After a full discussion it was determined that the policy of the Government could not be changed, and will, therefore, remain as announced last evening.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 26.—The panic of yesterday has entirely disappeared. At the opening this morning there was a slight run on Ritzler's and Sharpe & Fletcher's banks by small depositors, but all demands were promptly met without a resort to the rule adopted by the Clearing House last night. Nearly all the banks report that their deposits have been larger to-day than the amounts drawn out. The savings banks have met all demands on them promptly, and, like the other banks, their deposits have been in excess of the amount called. There is a general impression that Wells, Webb & Co. will resume business in a few days. Merchants are advertising that they will take their certified checks for goods.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The second day under the new bank arrangement has passed satisfactorily. At a meeting of the Clearing Association, held this afternoon after bank hours, the general opinion appeared to be that matters were working favorably.

Suspensions.

CHICAGO, September 26.—It is announced that the Union National, Second National, and Manufacturers National banks have suspended. A notice on the door of the former says that the bank has abundant securities, but is compelled to suspend on account of a lack of currency. Nothing has been lost by these failures, and depositors will be made secure.

The Cook County, City National, and National Bank of Commerce have followed the example of the Union National, and closed their doors.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Fant, Washington & Co. posted a notice on the door of their banking house to-day, saying: "We are compelled to suspend payment for the present."

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Wm. Fisher & Sons, who are among the leading stock and gold brokers of this city, have closed their doors, and say they have been forced by the delinquencies of their customers to suspend business until they can collect what is due. They expect to pay every obligation in full and only ask a short indulgence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 26.—The People's Bank of South Carolina, People's Savings Bank, and South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, have suspended currency payments.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

God in the Constitution—Declaration of Rights—The Liberal Article.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1873.

Mr. Buckalew, from the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, to whom were referred for supervision and arrangement all articles of the new constitution which had been passed to third reading, reported one of the articles as revised. It contained a number of modifications. This article, being the article on the Declaration of Rights, was then taken up, the question being upon the first amendment in the preamble inserting in the invocation for God's guidance, the words, "in the future." This was not agreed to. The remaining alterations, being immaterial, were ratified.

Legislation.

A greater portion of the balance of the session was occupied in the discussion of sundry modifications of the article on the Legislature, as made by the Committee on Revision, as also alterations in the article on Legislation. A long debate was confined to the question of the power of the Convention to amend the report of the Committee on Revision. The subject was finally disposed of by adopting the reports of the committee, and providing for the printing of the several articles as reported. The article on the Declaration of Rights was finally proceeded with on third reading. Numerous motions to go into a Committee of the Whole for special amendments were offered, discussed, and severally rejected.

During the session Mr. Newlin offered and advocated an amendment to permit the accused in all criminal cases to testify in their own behalf, at their option, and their failure to testify not to be commented upon.

Mr. Ewing, of Allegheny, said that while in a civil suit the publisher might very properly be made to suffer for any negligence on his part in the publication of a libel, there was no apparent reason why in a criminal trial mere negligence should be construed on the part of the publisher, when it was not a crime on the part of any one else. He, therefore, moved to strike out the words, "or negligently," in the prohibition against a criminal conviction where the publication was not maliciously or negligently made. He added that these words were inserted in the section when it applied exclusively to civil suits, and was now improper. Mr. Ewing's motion was lost on a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Harry White moved to substitute for the part of the section referred to, the provision of the old Constitution.

Mr. H. G. Smith opposed the motion of Mr. White.

Mr. White's motion was then rejected.

An ineffectual effort was made by Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, to secure an adjournment till three o'clock, on account of the Masonic ceremonies. Without disposing of the libel section, the Convention adjourned.

LATEST OIL NEWS.

Another Great Strike at Millerstown—Operations at Petrolia and Foxburg.

The Oil City *Derrick* contains the following dispatch:

MILLERSTOWN, September 25—9 P. M.—Another tremendous well knocks the spots from the Wyatt No. 3, the big spouter on the Dr. Bard farm. It is impossible as yet to form any definite estimate in regard to its yield, which is certainly ahead of anything before seen in the lower oil districts. The new strike is located on the A. Stewart farm, a short distance northwest of the town, and only a few rods from the Shreve & Kingsley, the first put down in this section. H. H. Argue is the unlucky owner of this latest contribution to the volume of "eighty-cent oil." The sand was reached about noon to-day, and then the fun began at a lively pace. McKinley Brothers, Dr. Book and John Galiy own nearly all the land between it and the Wyatt Spouter. Modoc has to subside; Millerstown boasts the boss territory of the period.

Clark & Howe's well, on McDirmid farm, struck the sand last night and is flowing at the rate of four hundred barrels to-day.

How to get oil removed from the wells is now the grand conundrum. The pipe lines are crowded, and large quantities of the greasy fluid must inevitably run to waste.

The Titusville *Herald* has the following:

PETROLIA, September 25.—Another fourth sand well was struck near Karns City to night and is doing 600 barrels.

Another large strike near the Argue well, Millerstown, is flowing a plump thousand. Another spouter is reported at Modoc.

The Tack & Moorehead well No. 1, on the McAleer farm, flowed a little under three hundred barrels the last twenty-four hours.

The Tack & Moorehead No. 2 reached the "fourth sand" this afternoon. The well was half full of salt water at the time. The water and oil were thrown out instantly. It made one more small flow during our visit, after which the fire was drawn out, as the boiler had never been removed from the engine house. The well promises to be large.

The Galiy & Stewart well, on Scott farm, flowed three hundred and forty barrels the last twenty four hours.

FOXBURG, September 25.—A new well has been struck on the Stewart farm and is doing 35 barrels an hour. Two new wells struck the third sand in Millerstown to-day. One is doing fully 1,000 barrels and the other 300. A new fourth sand well is reported at 500 barrels.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Restoration of the French Monarchy Predicted—Conference Between the King of Italy and Bismarck—The Carlists Becoming Disheartened—The Insurgent Men-of-War Surrendered by Admiral Yelverton.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Alicante.

MADRID, September 26.—The authorities of Alicante have arrested the leading intransigentes in the city to keep them from communicating with the insurgent iron clads or inciting an insurrection. The British Admiral stands firm in his determination to prevent the bombardment of Alicante. Senor Maisonave, Minister of the Interior, has gone to that city, and Senor Carvajal assumes his portfolio ad interim.

The Carlists Disheartened.

BAYONNE, September 26.—The Carlists are disheartened. They are unable to move for the want of money, artillery and ammunition.

The Insurgent Men-of-War Surrendered.

MADRID, September 26.—The British admiral Yelverton has surrendered the insurgent men-of-war seized by him to the Spanish Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England Forgers.

LONDON, September 26.—Two of the Bank of England forgers are confined in Pentlenan prison and two others in Holloway prison. No visitors will be permitted to see them until on the eve of their departure. Each one will be transported to a different penal colony.

Obituary.

James Clay, member of Parliament for Hull, is dead.

GERMANY.

Conference Between the King of Italy and Bismarck.

BERLIN, September 26.—The King of Italy had a long private conference with Prince Bismarck to-day. He subsequently took leave of the Emperor and Imperial family, and departed on his way home.

FRANCE.

Restoration of the Monarchy Predicted.

PARIS, September 26.—Members of the Right assert that the Assembly will declare in favor of the restoration of the monarchy before November.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dedication of the Masonic Temple—Immense Procession—200,000 Spectators on the Streets—Business Generally Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—At the dedication of the Masonic Temple to day, fifty nine lodges of Philadelphia turned out, numbering about 9,000 members. These, with numerous bands of music and visiting lodges of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, were strongly represented. At noon R. W. Brother Samuel C. Parkias, assisted by the Grand officers, consecrated the Temple according to the ritual prepared for the occasion. While the dedicatory services were progressing, all the lodges in a continuous line passed through the Temple, entering on Broad street and retiring by Juniper street, and then marched to different halls throughout the city, where collations were prepared. In the procession were representatives of foreign countries and Master Masons from nearly every city in the West and East; also Governors of States. The procession was nearly three hours in passing a given point, and was viewed in Broad street by fully two hundred thousand persons. Business was generally suspended.

To-morrow the Masonic Temple will be opened to Masons living twenty miles from the city. On Monday the Royal Arch Masons will dedicate the portion of the Temple devoted to their meetings, and on Tuesday the ceremonies will close with a parade of the Knights Templar, many commanderies from other cities participating.

For the next month each lodge using the rooms in the Temple will have a dedication, each giving a banquet commemorative of the great event in Masonic history.

The banquet of the Grand Lodge was held to-night at the Banqueting Hall of the new Temple, and was attended by two hundred and fifty persons. The Grand Master of Pennsylvania presided. He received and read a dispatch from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Egypt in answer to an invitation to him to be present at the exercises. He replied that it would be impossible, but had called a meeting of the Grand Lodge at high noon yesterday, and they would pray for the prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 27, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

Light to fresh winds, mostly from the East, and generally cloudy weather have prevailed over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with rain from South Carolina to Florida and over the Texas coast. A severe storm has prevailed over the Northwest and upper lake region, where the winds have veered to west, south and northwest, and diminished to fresh and brisk during the evening, with clear and clearing weather, the centre having moved northeastward over Minnesota and Lake Superior into Canada. The temperature has risen somewhat over the country east of the Mississippi.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, and the Middle States, clear weather and light to fresh winds, veering to South and West.

For the Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather and light to fresh winds, generally from the East and South, with occasional coast rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather and gentle and fresh winds, veering to westerly.

For the lower lake region, clear and partly cloudy weather and fresh to brisk winds, veering to westerly and diminishing in force.

From Missouri and Iowa to the upper lakes, northerly to westerly winds, low temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with frost at night.

Cautionary Signals

Continue at Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

Supposed Relics of Sir John Franklin's Polar Expedition.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., September 26.—The bark Glacier, which arrived to-day, brings several supposed relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, purchased of Esquimeaux at Republic Bay, the natives having obtained them at King William's Land.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending September 23, 1873, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

142,553. Shook holder—John I. Berry, Williamsport, Pa. Application filed August 22, 1873.

142,570. Wrench—William J. Innes, Oil City, Pa. Application filed April 18, 1873.

142,571. Furnace for the Manufacture of Oxide of Zinc—John G. Lung, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed August 16, 1873.

142,574. Machine for making Staples—Wesley Maile, Erie, Pa. Application filed September 1, 1873.

142,575. Jeweler's Show-case—Morris Martin and John A. Studer, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed July 3, 1873.

142,660. Railroad Car Brake—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 8, 1873.

142,611. Pitman—Jacob H. Carothers, Lewisburg, Pa. Application filed April 2, 1873.

142,619. Standard Jack Post for Drilling and Pumping Machinery—William W. Eastman and William H. H. Morris, Meadville, Pa. Application filed May 27, 1373.

142 661. Device for Blackwashing Molds—John B. Aston, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed June 20, 1873.

142 662. Core Barrel for Castings—John B. Aston, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed June 28, 1873.

142,673. Railway Switch—David E. Brockett, Wheeling, W. Va. Application filed April 8, 1873.

142,746. Core Barrel for Casting—William Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed June 4, 1873.

142,754. Hammer for Planishing Sheet Iron—W. Dewees Wood, McKeesport, Pa. Application filed June 23, 1873.

PERSONAL.

***J. J. Gillespie, Esq., wife and family, returned yesterday from Europe.

Women in Arms

At every house in Pittsburgh in which the husband has bought a suit at the Boston One Price clothing store, for on being rigged out in a suit from the "Hub," a man becomes so personable and good looking that even his wife is excusable in taking up arms against him. Good suits at 95 Smithfield St.

Cambric or Leather.

The Weed machine sews with equal ease the heaviest as well as the lightest fabrics. A child can operate it. 116 Market street.

Elegant Stationery

For the Ladies at

J. B. WELDIN & Co.'s.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise

REV. J. W. LITTLE will resign the pastorate of the Bloomfield Presbyterian church, this city.

"Our city's disgrace" is the way the *Banner* refers to some things connected with the banquet last week.

AN aged lady, her daughter and granddaughter all united with the First Church, Pittsburgh, on Sunday evening last.

PREACHING in the Central United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to morrow at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School meets as usual at 1½ P. M.

THE Sacrament of the Lord's supper will be held to-morrow at the Third U. P. Church commencing at 10½ o'clock. Preparatory exercises at 3.

THE FRIENDS of Rev. A. B. Castle, stationed at Braddocks, helped him to celebrate his Crystal wedding last Saturday, leaving behind them gifts and greenbacks.

ALL claimants on the Home Extension Fund, Pittsburgh Conference, may find the amount due them, severally, at the Methodist Book Room, No. 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

REV. J. R. KERR, late of the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, now of the North church, Philadelphia, had thirty-six new members added to his congregation at the last communion.

THE Rev. DeWitt C. Bylesby, of St. James' Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, Pa., has accepted an election to Grace church, Allentown, Pa., diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and expects to enter on his duties about the 1st of October.

ANOTHER "Praise Meeting," or service of Sacred Song, will be held in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev Dr. Holmes, pastor, to-morrow evening, under the direction of Prof. John Burgess, leader of the choir. Services will commence at half past seven o'clock.

UNION CENTENARY M. E CHURCH, Sharpsburg, Rev. J. J. McIlyar, Pastor, last Sabbath was cleared of debt, by the subscription of $1,000 by its members. It was "Quarterly Meeting day" and Rev. Dr. R L Miller preached in the morning and Rev. Dr. Pershing at night.

THIS (Saturday) evening the regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets; commencing at 7½ o'clock. Interesting reports from the delegates to the recent State Convention, at Johnstown, will be presented. All persons are cordially invited.

THE Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* says: "The Second Presbyterian congregation of this place having leased the Methodist church, are about to put it in thorough repair throughout. When the work is completed, as it will be at the earliest possible moment, the congregation will have a most comfortable and convenient place of worship."

THE Methodist (non-Episcopal) Preachers' Meeting, on Monday morning last, resolved to hold a week of prayer at the old First Church, Fifth avenue, beginning on Monday evening, September 28. The meetings will be led by ministers in the order following: Monday, J. H. Lucas; Tuesday, J. W. Ellis; Wednesday, T. H. Colhouer; Thursday, H. Siviter; Friday, W. R. Cowl.

THE Rev. Wm. J. Miller, a graduate of Nashotah, recently ordained in Pittsburgh, and expecting to go as missionary to Japan from the Episcopal Church, has been compelled reluctantly to give up for the time his foreign work, and to assist the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of Erie, in his parish and outlying missions. His physician told him his health would not endure missionary work in foreign climes.

THE Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will meet in Trinity church, Twenty-fifth street, Saturday evening, October 11th. Sunday morning Rev. John Wilkinson is expected to preach, Rev. J. Dennis Hammond in the afternoon, lovefeast, and at night a general meeting. The election of delegates to the National Association of Local Preachers, at Cambridge, N. Y., October 15th, will take place. All local preachers in this city and contiguous places are invited to attend.

THE Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, at their last meeting, gave consent to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Lyman as Assistant Bishop of North Carolina. They also gave unanimous consent to the election of an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Mississippi, on account of the extent of its territory and the inability of its venerable Bishop to meet the calls of so large a missionary district. The Standing Committee have been authorized, according to canon, by the Bishop of the Diocese, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof during his absence.

A FATAL FALL.

Accident in Allegheny.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of William Henry Matzenbacher, who had died at the residence of his brother, No. 57 Main street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, from the effect of a fall, the evening previous. About 9 o'clock Thursday evening he had been to the billiard saloon of John Horn on Ohio street. He started down stairs, saying he would return shortly. He had gotten part way down, when his foot slipped, and he fell to the bottom, striking on his head, rendering him insensible. The persons in the saloon heard the noise of the fall and hastened to his assistance. Dr. W. W. Marquis was summoned, and the young man taken to his home, where he died a half an hour after. Death was caused by a fracture of the temporal bone of the skull, which caused congestion of the brain. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. He was twenty-three years of age, and a cigar maker by trade.

Wylie Avenue Church.

The formal opening services of the Wylie Avenue United Presbyterian church, corner Wylie avenue and Devilliter street, will take place to-morrow. Rev. J. W. Witherspoon will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, the Rev. F. A. Noble in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Rev A. McLeod Milligan in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The object of these opening exercises is to acquaint the congregation in the suburbs of funds to pay off the debt already incurred, and to complete their audience chamber. At the close of each service a collection will be taken up for this purpose. All who may desire to make a subscription to be paid at some future time will find prepared cards in the seats.

The Wylie avenue congregation was organized on the 16th of April, 1872, with a membership of forty-six. So remarkable has been its growth that at present the roll shows a membership of one hundred and thirty eight. At a recent Communion twenty-eight were added to the church, the great majority on profession of faith. On the 21st of April last Rev. Wm. H. Knox was unanimously elected as pastor. They have an efficient bench of elders and a Sabbath school enrolled of above three hundred, with several week-day evening meetings, which are marked by great spiritual power and earnest. ness, and the lower lecture room is filled to overflowing, the audiences often being as large as at the stated Sabbath service. The organization is located in the Eleventh ward of this city, which is growing in population with astonishing rapidity, and where favorable opportunities for desirable property can be purchased, and from the desire to avoid the smoke and other annoyances of down-town life.

Perhaps no church enterprise was ever undertaken with less pecuniary ability. "Where was the money to come from?" was often asked, and the answer was: "*Have faith in God.*" The members of the church have done nobly. The Sabbath school children have contributed fully their share, and all have sacrificed with an enthusiasm and devotion rarely equalled. But the greater part of the money, as yet obtained, was contributed by kind friends outside the congregation, many of them members of other denominations.

The history of the work is a striking example of God's faithfulness in answering prayer. At the Sabbath service, and at the week-day evening prayer meetings, the unceasing petition was that God would raise up friends to accomplish the work so much needed, and God answered their prayers; friends were raised up, and their efforts have been blessed beyond their fondest anticipations.

To complete the building and pay off the debt ten thousand dollars are needed, one-half of which is needed at once. For this purpose the present appeal is made. Such a debt will cripple their efforts and retard their growth. Their history is a remarkable one. Much good has been done. We trust they will not be permitted to suffer for want of proper aid. They have done nobly and they deserve help. We trust that on to-morrow there will be a generous response, that the entire debt will be lifted, and that the hearts of the pastor and members made thereby to rejoice.

The Late Hon. Samuel Frew.

We clip from the *Monongahela Valley Messenger* of the 20th inst. the following reference to a well remembered, genial and talented member of the Pittsburgh Bar, who passed from among men about eleven years ago. The tribute is well couched and well deserved:

MESSRS. EDITORS—Looking over your paper, the *Monongahela Valley Messenger*, and reading some of the articles on coal mining and the wealth of this beautiful valley of the Monongahela, with its railroads and improvements, revives some early recollections associated with the memory of the Hon. Samuel Frew, he then being the editor of the *Monongahela Messenger*. He was very enthusiastic on the subject of the advantages, pertaining to the place. On this I heard him talk in Walter Forward's office, and later in his own office, in the block on Grant street, known as the Bakewell building. He was then of the opinion that in twenty-five years there would be an almost continuous town from Pittsburgh to Elizabeth. I, in passing up the river now, see this prophecy almost fulfilled. Of course I, who had no interest there, listened, but was so affected by the charming manner, and conversation of the speaker, that I sought to revive an acquaintance that commenced at college, and which continued during his life, this acquaintance followed by a lasting friendship, impels me to render this tribute to his memory.

He was a gentleman of rare talent, a lawyer of mark, a rare writer, an orator and a statesman.

He established the *Pennsylvanian* at the early age of eighteen, being the youngest journalist of his day, he was a successful politician, and was a Representative in the Legislature from Allegheny county at the age of twenty eight. Whilst a student at law, he edited a political paper, advocating the interests of Judge Wilkins as independent candidate for Congress. Although an old line Whig, he was a great friend and admirer of William Wilkins—and strong friendships were a characteristic of his nature. A man thoroughly unselfish, a friend of the poor and oppressed, few possessed more virtues, and left to posterity a brighter record of integrity and honor. W. R. S.

BREVITIES.

····Preachers are happy over the many marriages.

····The Clearing House Association will meet this afternoon.

····The scarcity of greenbacks don't appear to have any effect on matrimonial engagements.

····The Union Cornet Band will concertize in the Allegheny West Park this afternoon at four o'clock.

····The contribution of Pittsburgh for the relief of the Shreveport sufferers amounts so far to only seventy dollars.

····A woman residing in Niles, Ohio, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, recently gave birth to four children. On yesterday one of the children died.

····A young friend of our "Devil" wants to know if ministers will take a certified check for performing marriage ceremonies. We know of one that would much prefer gold.

····Last evening a girl named Hare, residing on River avenue, opposite Hare's Island, Eighth ward, Allegheny, fell off the sill of a window she was washing, and fractured her left fore arm.

····John Schueck and Margaret his wife, on behalf of the latter, yesterday instituted a suit for slander in the Prothonatory's office against William and Sophia Strobel. A capias was issued.

····A colored boy named Brown was thrown from his dirt cart yesterday, on Ohio street, Allegheny, and rendered insensible. It was all because the horse got tired and stopped too suddenly. After a while the boy came to, got on his cart and drove off.

····About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a freight train on the Fort Wayne Road jumped the track near Wood's Run, Allegheny. Several cars were smashed and the track for about a hundred yards was torn up. The Express was delayed about an hour by the accident. Nobody was injured.

····Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on William Chalfant the freight conductor who was killed at the Union Depot the evening previous, the particulars of which were mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was twenty-six years of age.

····On Thursday evening a probable fatal cutting affray occurred at Fayette City, on the Monongahela river. It appears that a man named Thomas Carr, who is reported to be a kind of a town bully, attacked a lad named Bruce, throwing him down and severely beating him. While down, Bruce drew a knife and puncutured his assailant under the fifth rib, producing a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. The physicians have very little hopes of his recovery.

"THE WAYSIDE MONUMENT."

The Memorial to the Late Bishop Bowman—The Spot to be Enclosed.

The Pittsburg correspondent of the Protestant EPISCOPAL REGISTER in his last letter gives this item of general interest: "On the very spot where our own beloved Bishop Bowman breathed out his life by the roadside, a plain, substantial granite shaft was raised to tell future generations of his noble, self-denying labors for Christ. "He counted not his life dear unto himself"—and thousands of passers by, as they eyes caught a glimpse of this Monument, from the car windows, have read the story of his singularly devoted life and sudden death. But now, after only a few years have passed, the laying of a double track on the Allegheny Valley Railroad necessitates the removal of the Monument a few feet aside from its present site. The very spot where he lay down, overcome with fatigue and heat, with no friendly hand near to minister to him, and closed his saintly life—may be obliterated, but the fruits of his ministry shall remain. Colonel Phillips, the President of the railroad, proposes to set apart and enclose a small piece of ground as a park, just by the roadside, and thither cause the granite shaft to be re-set, where for all time it will stand in full view of every passing train, and be reverently guarded, as it is not now and cannot be in its exposed situation. The wheels of trade in their relentless progress cannot be impeded or stopped by the power of mere sentiment, holy and sacred as it may be."

Obituary.

It is with feelings of genuine sorrow that we record to-day the death of an esteemed companion and friend, Mr. Frank Peak of Allegheny City. The sad event occurred yesterday morning at the residence of his uncle, Hon. Alfred Slack, 178 Arch street, and was a matter of as much surprise to some, as it was a source of sincere grief to all his large host of friends. The illness, which terminated so sadly, was of brief duration, the deceased having been attending to business in his usual health the Monday previous. For several years past, our departed friend had not been in robust health, but the immediate cause of his death was a severe attack of cramp, which produced other internal complications beyond reach or control of medical skill. Throughout all, however, he was conscious, and died at last in Christian hope.

The deceased though but a young man, had already attained an enviable place in business and social circles, and there seemed to have opened out before him a career of usefulness and honor for which by natural abilities and training he was peculiarly fitted. In business, prompt, reliable, thorough, and systematic, and in social life courteous, kindhearted and cheerful, he was winning success everywhere, and daily adding to his list of friends, when death dissolved his life dream.

Such a stroke at any hour would have been sad enough to his immediate relatives, but just at this time it is especially grievous from the fact that this is the second instance within the past month in which the household has been entered by the dread Reaper—In the first instance a venerable and beloved father, like a ripe sheaf being gathered home; and at the second coming the young grain being cut down while yet in beautiful bloom.

These are times and this mayhap, is one when human sympathy can avail but little in assuagement of grief yet we cannot but mingle our sorrow with these stricken friends and tender them, in their great bereavement, our most sincere and heartfelt condolence.

The funeral services of the deceased will take place on Monday afternoon being conducted in accordance with the rites of the Masonic order of which the departed was an honored and influential member.

Thin Money.

Chinese laborers object to our currency because it is too thin, but the Boston One Price Clothing Store still receives this thin money in exchange for the elegant ready made clothing on hand, and which is being sold at such a rate that this house has all the greenbacks needed to keep up a full and fresh supply of clothing for their many customers. Good bargains at 95 Smithfield street.

What's in a Name.

There are still a few of our people who cling to the idea that there is nothing so well done at home as abroad, and still a few others who will patronize foreign markets because of the name, but in the purchase of carriages and other like vehicles, these classes are growing small by degrees and beautifully, it having since been improved that home-made carriages are more serviceable than eastern makes. Messrs. Caughey, McCallen & Co., Nos. 52 and 53 Diamond, Allegheny city, employing as they do, the most skillful, experienced and artistic workmen, as also the use of carefully selected and carefully prepared material, are turning out carriages, buggies, barouches, &c., that in point of style and finish are fully equal to those of eastern get up, while in respect to service they are greatly superior. They also give close attention to repairing, and satisfy their patrons in their prices.

Everybody Uses It.

The Favorite, the Favorite, the Favorite Pen. J. R. WELDIN & Co.

Brandy Fifteen Years Old.

Impure and adulterated liquors are unhealthy, injurious and dangerous, and to insure the purchase of a pure article, buyers should consider the character of the establishment.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. KEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
S. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARE BALDWIN.

BONDS at Frankfort 56¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 41f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

FRIDAY, of next week, is the day set for the execution of Captain Jack, and other Modocs. But little interest seems to be taken in their fate.

A STRONG hint is thrown out by the Washington *Chronicle*, that Congress will be called upon to bear a portion of the debt incurred in improving that city. Before this is done, the press of the country will insist that there shall be such a showing of affairs of the District, as will establish confidence in the honesty of the outlays made. This done, and reasons may possibly be urged in behalf of Congressional aid. Should these be presented convincingly, well; but there is a feeling prevalent that the outlays made are extravagant, and not entirely honest.

THE report of our iron trade of 1873, by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, shows an average reduction of imports from England, of about fifty per cent., while the imports for August of this year, were only about one-fourth of what they were last year. This is a very remarkable showing, and serves to strengthen the impression that we may gain control of the American, and even of the Canadian market. Exceptional or commercial circumstances may have influence in promoting the result reached, yet much of it may be traced to causes of a permanent character.

WE ARE reliably informed that one result of the financial panic, already perceptible, is the tendency to invest in real estate. Inquiries are more frequent than they have been, and while, owing to the anomalous condition of finances, there has not been much actually done, there is a very excellent prospect of abundant business in the near future. What we have noticed as being the tendency here, is also observable in New York, Chicago, and probably other cities. It is always so, in times of financial uncertainty. Investors are apt to turn away from fancy stocks, and select what is everywhere recognized as the very best security,—well located, or improved real estate.

THIS is the season usually devoted to fairs,—agricultural, mechanical and artistic. Chicago has opened up a grand exposition building, and the fair is in full progress. The various counties of our own State, and of surrounding States, have fairs continuously for the next three weeks. These institutions exert an important influence in inspiring competitive efforts between farmers, or artisans. The love of praise or of reward is a powerful stimulus to exertion, and has done much toward securing the rapid development of the country. Agreeable occasions for social reunions, too, are these agricultural fairs. May their numbers never grow less, or their interest decrease.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC report of yesterday contained a statement, which, for the credit of Germany, we hope is not true. It is that at the last moment before leaving French soil, they made a demand for an extra million of francs, on the plea that it was due them for keeping up the Post office service; and the money was extorted by a threat of prolonging the occupation. The harsh manner in which Germany has enforced the payment of a very large indemnity, has not been commendable, and the vigorous and patriotic energy of the French in paying the money has won them praise. In view of these facts, this last demand will appear petty and contemptible, to the last degree. We hope, for the credit of Germany, it is not true.

SEPTEMBER is rapidly ebbing away, and will soon be gone, but how many bitter memories will cling to it? It is the month of ruin. The list of failures known and published embrace but a little of those who have suffered. Many who flashed and glittered at the fashionable watering places, and whose beautiful "turn-outs" and splendid cottages were the envy of the less fortunate, had scarcely reached their city homes, when the crash came, and now they must recommence the hard struggle of life. But worse than all is the situation of those whose all was deposited with the ruined bankers. The blow that has fallen is felt far and wide: and those whom fortune has deserted, or to whom fate has dealt cruel blows, will remember these fair September days with feelings of sorrow and gloom.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, whose humane efforts for the relief of the British soldiers in the Crimea have given her such a praiseworthy reputation, reached this country a few weeks since. She has been induced to express her views on the question of prison reform, and is practical, if not just as humanitarian as some might desire. She would have the whip resorted to as punishment in cases where men are convicted of violent assaults on women and children; and where property is stolen she would have the thief earn enough in prison to make restitution. At first blush, such views seem to have a basis of justice. We believe the whipping process, in punishment for the class of crimes she refers to, is in vogue in England, and it is said that the results are extremely beneficial. There is no punishment the hardened brutes capable of such crimes dread so much as that of being whipped with cat-o'-nine-tails. But its very brutality is its objection. Its only recommendation is the deterrent influence it exerts. The policy of restitution is, in itself considered, right; and if the long incarceration which such a policy involves would not bear so hardly against the often innocent family of the offender, might be recommended. But in this country, the humane and merciful view prevails, and right or wrong, it will oppose Miss Nightingale's recommendation.

WE NOTICE among our exchanges a disposition to reflect upon American financial management generally, on account of the occasional panics, and to credit England with wisdom of the highest order. This is absurd. No longer ago than 1866, a financial panic swept over England, just as disastrous as the present panic is likely to prove to us, and the causes were similar. Sir Morton Peto had invested in railroads, chiefly in England, beyond his ability to manage. He suddenly and unexpectedly failed; and, with him, the house of Overend, Gurney & Co. went down. This started the panic, and for a time it raged wildly. So on the Continent. Vienna was visited with a terrible panic, during which the shrinkage of values was about a hundred millions of dollars. This occurred not more than six months ago. The Paris Bourse has, time after time, been thus affected. There is a view of our crisis, taken by some persons, that goes far toward relieving the situation from unpleasantness. It is, that the Northern Pacific Railroad, after all is said, is one of the most hopeful railroad enterprises known to the country. It has 47,000,000 acres of land subsidy. While it has not towns along its route, the same might have been said of every great American railroad built thus far. It is suggested that the Government will be glad to get its lands back again. Thus, this failure of Jay Cooke came from inability to carry forward to a remunerative point his railroad enterprises, but does not argue a generally unsound financial condition.

MUCH is being said against the expansion of the currency just now, and praise is bestowed upon the President for not permitting it, as though the question of currency expansion was involved as a reason for his refusal to accede to a large issue of greenbacks. His reason was simply the absence of legal authority. In the meantime the New York banks have issued loan certificates to the amount of $30,000,000; and these are exactly equivalent, so far as business uses go, to an equal issue of Government currency. This is the same, then, as an expansion of the currency, so far as the mercantile community is concerned. This, with what the Government has paid out, and what has come from Canada and elsewhere, represents about $40,000,000 addition to the volume of currency; and all this is needed to set the wheels of business in motion again. The fact that such measures are deemed necessary, prove more clearly than argument possibly can, that we have not enough currency in the country for business uses. Why this perpetual negotiation of bonds in Europe? Because we cannot command it at home. Why, when one house suspends, should others go? Because of loss of confidence, in the first place, and the lack of money, in the second. There has been a precedent established, during this crisis, that seems to us more dangerous than any that would have come from the re-issue of the $44,000,000 retired currency. Indeed, we already have a precedent for its partial reissue, but the issue of loan certificates, which is a new circulating medium, put out because of a lack of currency, has several elements of danger considered as a precedent.

J. C.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JEAN CHACORNAC, the distinguished French astronomer, is dead.

REINFORCEMENTS for the Spanish army in Cuba will be forwarded by a steamer.

A COLLISION on Thursday, on the railroad, near Carlisle, England, resulted in several persons being killed and injured.

A WASHINGTON telegram says that the President has tendered the office of Chief Justice to Senator Conkling, and that the Senator will accept.

AT Evansville, Ind., Charles Querner, or Curner, a cornice maker, by a misstep fell from a three-story building, a distance of fifty feet, and striking a brick pavement, was instantly killed.

ABOUT seven o'clock yesterday morning a passenger train on the Midland Railroad, which left Paterson, N. J., at 5:54 o'clock, ran into a freight train near New Deerham. Both engineers and firemen were badly hurt, one of the firemen fatally. Four or five of the passengers were also injured.

THE Seniors' house of the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Ct., was burned yesterday morning, but all the other Academy buildings were preserved. No one was injured, and most of the articles belonging to the boys were saved. The towns people have opened their houses, and the pupils are well provided for.

WESTERN cattle are being exported in considerable numbers to England. They are sent alive, and gain in weight, by a few week's grazing, more than they lose by the passage. The profits from their shipment are considerable, and the business is growing rapidly. It is said that one of the Transatlantic steamship companies is now having built four large steamships especially adapted to carrying cattle.

THEY are boasting of a lady in Lewisburg, Ark., who has had ten husbands, and survived them all, and yet she is only seventy-three years of age. This is a very fair record, and does credit to the lady's taste and judgment. It proves that there is something attractive in matrimony, after all, and is a complete refutation of the theories of Victoria Woodhull. It has been suggested that this frequently-married person was unfortunate in all her matrimonial ventures, and kept on marrying in order to find a really good husband; but this hint, of course, comes from one of that class of people who are forever picking flaws. If her husbands were bad no one of them could have troubled her for a very long time, for supposing her to have been first married at eighteen years of age, her husbands would have only averaged five years each. She finds it difficult to take unto herself an eleventh sharer of her joys and sorrows, as the marriageable young men of the place give her a wide berth, and look ominously in the direction of the church-yard when her name is mentioned. But a woman who has had ten husbands need never despair, and if she be at all superstitious she will pin her faith on the truth of the proverb that there is luck in odd numbers, and persevere until she adds one more to her list.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IT is estimated that about 10,000 Swiss annually go forth into the world as waiters and as lady's maids.

THE Cologne *Gazette* says the number of Russian serfs emancipated from the 21st of October, 1861, the date of the promulgation of the ukase abolishing serfdom in Russia, up to the 1st of August, 1873, amounts to 6,992,494 men, without counting their families.

THE death is announced of Baron Annaly, of Longford. The deceased, who was in his eighty-first year, sat in Parliament for many years—first for Dublin, and afterwards for the County of Longford. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Luke White, who was, from 1862 to 1866, a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

VON MOLTKE, whose admirers have held that every victory he gained was the result of profound strategic movements, says, with the truthfulness of a gentleman and the frankness of a soldier, that, except in two instances, his success was due to the impetuosity of his lieutenants, who rushed on to action in direct contradiction to his orders. Napoleon owned up to the same facts in some of his most celebrated campaigns.

WHEN James Simpson, the eminent Scotch physician, was a student of nineteen years, he witnessed an operation of Liston, who cut a cancer from the breast of a poor Highland woman. Her terrible agony overcame him, and he fled from the room to seek employment as a government clerk. But when half way to the Parliament House he was stopped by the question that rose in his mind, "Can anything be done to make such operations less painful?" This sent him back to the study of medicine, and his question was answered twenty years after by the introduction of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic.

M. LESSEPS, who constructed the Suez Canal, proposes to build a railroad from Orenburg, Russia, to Peshawur, India, a distance of 2,500 miles. By connecting railways with this route freight, passengers and troops could be forwarded from Calais to Calcutta, through Warsaw and Moscow, without break of gauge. The entire line, two-thirds of which has been finished, will be 7,500 miles in length. For the unbuilt portion, M. Lesseps asks $760,000 from the Government of Russia to pay for preliminary work. If it should be built the railroad will play an important part in any complications arising between England and Russia, as the latter nation could make a rapid descent, without much fear of interruption, upon the British possessions in India and attack England at one of her most valued but least defensive points. Hence the project is extensively discussed by the English press.

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEAR FERRY, September 18, 1873.

It is a long time since I have had anything to say to the readers of the GAZETTE, although I read it daily, and feel while doing so that I am still among you.

The weather—it is always in order to talk about that—has been very peculiar this year. In the Spring and early in the Summer we had frequent and copious rains, so much so as to baffle and retard the planting of corn. But all kinds of vegetables, whether annuals or trees, made a splendid growth. This continued till the last of June. Then came a change, and for nearly three months we have not had rain enough to wet the ground. In July and August the heat was often great, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 104 during the day. Some days we had a sirocco—a hot wind from the southwest, so hot that it felt as if it had passed over burning coals, and we had to close the doors and windows to keep it out. It only came during the heat of the day, and did not last long at a time, nor was it at all enervating or very unpleasant. The nights were generally cool, so that sleeping was all that could be desired.

The wheat crop in this State was the best that it has ever had, but corn will be very short, not half that of 1872, and potatoes, except the early planted, are a failure. But with the wheat crop, and some millions of bushels of old corn still on hand, there is no danger of scarcity or very high prices.

It was a remarkable peculiarity of this season, that while we have been dried up in the eastern part of the State, where there is generally abundance of rain, there has been rain enough in the farther Western settlements, as to make excellent crops of corn and other summer crops, while we were suffering with drouth, the Kansas river, which heads away out on the plains, was for weeks so high as to stop the work of building the dam at Lawrence, and even now, after three months of drouth, there is a strong flow of water. I have seen the Allegheny with less water than is now flowing through the channel of the Kansas. The Grasshopper, which comes in from the North, and is less than a mile west of this house, has still a powerful current. I believe these streams are mainly sustained in such seasons as this by innumerable little springs which issue low down in their sandy banks. I have seen the Kiskiminetas when it had not one-tenth the water that the Grasshopper has to-day. A few days ago I forded the Big Blue river, which has its source in Nebraska and flows southward to the Kansas, at Manhattan, and was astonished at the volume of water. A short distance above the fording there was a dam, and from one abutment to the other, a distance of about 250 feet, an unbroken sheet of water fell over, forming a beautiful cascade, in the spray of which we saw bows such as we see at Niagara. With that stream Manhattan may soon be made an important manufacturing town, for a canal about three miles long would carry that water from that dam down to the town; and give a head of about twenty four feet. On the Grasshopper there is a fine mill site, about two miles northwest of where I live. A beautiful iron bridge spans the stream at that place, and the owner of the property has authority to build a dam restraining again the massive stone abutments of the bridge. He wants a partner, for he has not sufficient capital to enable him to erect the dam and mill. It would be a good place to invest some six or eight thousand dollars, for there is no mill within ten miles, and it is in the midst of a fine farming region.

I have spoken of the dam above Manhattan. On the eastern bank of the stream there is a large stone flouring mill, which, with the dam, cost one hundred thousand dollars. Mills in this country are few and far between, but they are generally very good and costly. More are operated by steam than by water.

But the most important work now in progress in Kansas is the dam across the Kansas at Lawrence, or it would be more correct to say in Lawrence, for it is almost in the centre of the city. It is to be eight feet high, and will afford water enough to propel a long row of manufacturing establishments. The work is of the most substantial character. The huge stone blocks are taken out of the bluff a short distance below Perry, squared on the ground, and then carried by rail—the K. P.—to Lawrence. The work will be finished this season. I am glad that the people of Lawrence are showing to the world what can be done in this country. At present we have too much farming for the other industries, for we are too far from the Atlantic border to be able to compete with the agriculturists of the more eastern States in the market. But I believe that this great enterprise at Lawrence will inaugurate a new era, cause a new set of ideas to prevail here, and draw capital from the East. Kansas must diversify its industries, and become more self-sustaining, before it can prosper or come up to its magnificent capabilities.

J. C.

AN IMPROMPTU WEDDING.

How a Betrothed Couple were Persuaded to Anticipate the Day.

A Missouri paper gives a detailed account of how a betrothed couple were persuaded to anticipate the day set for their wedding, and to have the ceremony abruptly performed at a birth-day party, at which they chanced to be guests. It says: "Recorder Theis was also present, and as soon as he saw the young couple come in, with an eye to business he suggested that if anybody was present who wished to be married he was at their service. The young couple at once took the hint. The young man was willing, but the maiden was backward and would not consent. Adam concluded to use a little diplomacy, so he says: 'I will make a present of a $35 cooking stove to any couple that I shall marry to-night.' This proposition so delighted the company that others commenced offering presents. F. G. Mueller said, 'I will give a nice bureau;' F. G. Ahlers, 'And I a spring mattress;' Fischer, the hatter, 'Call on me for a rocking chair;' Miller, the gunsmith, 'I'll give a set of cushion-bottom chairs;' Mr. Volk, 'And herd's an extension table;' Mrs. Anna Nietebock, 'I'll give a $50 bedstead;' Mr. Gatz, 'Put me down for a fine looking-glass;' Mrs. Mitchell, 'Here's a breakfast set;' Miss Fritz Nietebock, 'I'll give a clock,' and so they went on until the presents in the aggregate amounted to about $400, the young couple meanwhile blushing and hardly knowing what to say or do. Several friends of the young lady got around her, and told her she would not again have such a favorable opportunity to 'make a start in the world;' and just as the party was breaking up, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Hunstock, who seemed to be working in Adam's interest and urging on the match, came round to the Recorder and whispered in his ear: 'Stop a leedle, dot's all right—by chinks, we got a wedding anyhow pooty soon!' Adam called a halt, the company stood still in hats and bonnets, while the Recorder proceeded and said, 'I pronounce you man and wife, and may God bless you,' and Miss Stierin was Mrs. Green, to the intense delight of all present."

A Natural Phenomenon.

The Germantown (Pa.) Scientific Society recently heard a report of a committee appointed to investigate the cold air cave at the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania. The committee reported that the cave is in the side of Mount Minsi, facing the Delaware river; there is an aperture in the face of the rocks, about two feet in diameter, from which a current of cold air issues with considerable violence. Near the opening is a hollow stump, which is also a vent for the air. Several crevices in the rocks yield a supply of this cold atmosphere. The question is, what causes this volume of air, and why it should be cold. The committee believes it has a solution of the question. About thirty or forty feet from the main aperture is a spring of cold water, three sides and the top of which are of stone. The water of this spring trickles from the top and sides—does not spring from the bottom. On listening, a gurgling of water can be heard, not such as springs usually make, but similar to a rapidly flowing creek over a pebbly bottom. The spring is evidently leakings from this creek, for such the committee believe it to be. And, too, at the spring, air as cool, though not in as great a volume, can be felt. The rapid transit of a subterranean creek would cause quite a strong current of air, strong enough to thoroughly chill any one standing in its way for any length of time.

Shooing a Camel.

A traveler from Pekin to Siberia, across the great desert of Gobi, tells us that, whenever a camel's feet have become very tender and sore from long marches, the poor creature lies down. His driver knows at once that his feet hurt him, and looks to find out if the thick skin of the feet is blistered. Whenever a blister is found, two or three strong men, usually Mongols, keep watch of the camel until it is not noticing them. At just the right moment they make a rush altogether upon the camel, throw it over upon the side, and make it fast. Then, with a needle made for that use, they sew a square piece of leather large enough to cover the hurt place over the camel's foot, the skin of which is quite thick enough to sew through without hurting the animal. With his new shoes on, the camel is ready to get up and march on. The pieces of leather are very carefully prepared for this use. It sometimes happens that a camel lies down in the midst of his long march across the wide desert, and dies. The natives take the thickest part of his skin to make shoes of. These bits of skin they take out, day after day, when on the march, and pull, until they become so soft and yielding that a camel with blistered feet seems grateful to have shoes made of it, although he would resist the shoeing to the last, were he not held so that he could not move.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Meanest Man.

We have frequently read notes about close men, but the following description of "Old Skinflint" which we clip from the Hornellsville *Herald*, takes the lead: "Old Skinflint," with a speckled hen, was down to O'Brien's circus last Thursday, and watched his team to a fence in the rear of our office. Pulling an old ten pound sack from under the seat, he proceeded to feed the horses. What in the world the hen was for we could not imagine until just before hitching up to return he tied one end of the string attached to the hen's leg to the hind wheel of the wagon, and the mystery was solved—he had brought along the hen to pick up the last oat left by the horses, that nothing might be lost!

A FIRM faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The Annual Fair—Improvements Made on the Grounds—Politicians Present in Force—The Political Situation in Beaver County—Senator Rutan and the "Argus and Radical."

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER COURT HOUSE, PA., September 26th, 1873.

THE FAIR.

Beaver county is in the full enjoyment of a holiday. The annual Fair of the county is now in progress, and barring the bad weather until yesterday noon, everything has boded well for its entire success. It is a great occasion in Beaver county, and well may it be. There is no institution in the county that affords such an excellent opportunity for the cultivation of social qualities among our people. The youth and beauty, to say nothing of the wit and wisdom, of the several neighborhoods are here fully alive to the occasion.

We have not noticed, in any previous year, such elaborate preparations, to make a complete success of the Fair. It would seem that the Managers have become alive to the fact that a little money expended in improvements would return them an abundant reward. Several very valuable improvements have been made in the grounds that are worthy of mention. Several acres have been added to the former grounds, and more room is had for the exhibitions and races. Horse racing has now become an indispensable accompaniment to every well conducted agricultural fair. In fact, what would the average agricultural fair be without its well-laid racing track, and its well-groomed horses?

The managers have provided for this great need, and have divided the grounds, one exclusive being allotted to the exhibitions and the other to the gentlemen who handle the reins. A very good race course has been prepared, and no doubt will answer well all required of it. In the exhibition grounds there are some decided as well as handsome improvements. Among these is particularly noticeable the new and well arranged Floral Hall. It is a great improvement over the old one, and needs but a few good and well-arranged seats to make it all that could be wished. The new Dining Halls are also a marked improvement, and as well the stands for judges and band. The old grounds have been laid off with shade trees, which add much to their beauty, though the effect would have been greater had the trees been parked or planted in groups, instead of the straight, unyielding rows in which they are now seen. They have too much the appearance of a well-kept orchard as they are. However, the greatest praise should be awarded for the good work that has been done. The farmers seem to have set themselves a little more than usual this year, and there is quite a good variety of fruits and vegetables on exhibition. Some fine specimens of stock are also to be seen; and, taken all in all, it is fair to say that the several specimens of the fruits of industry are in the highest degree commendable. It is to be hoped that our farmers and mechanics will see to it, that the stigma on Beaver county fairs—that they are but the occasions for horse racing—will be removed, and more of their products of labor and skill will be seen on exhibition hereafter.

HAND-SHAKING CANDIDATES.

I found more warm friends at this Fair than I supposed. I had in all Beaver county. Every once in a while my hand would be grasped and shaken with a vigor that fairly made the blood tingle. Kind words of greeting saluted the ear and eager and rapid inquiries made after health, etc. Of course it destroyed none of the good feeling in the premises, when it was discovered that the very best candidates for the several honors of the county and district. It is astonishing what a grip a well kept candidate has, and yet more astonishing what a vast amount of said gripping they can manage to do in one day. I presume that it is absolutely necessary that it should be done; it has a cheering and mollifying effect on the good voters, but it is hard on the muscles and bones.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A pretty lively little fight is in progress in the county, and active work is required. The Democratic candidate for Treasurer was on the grounds, and he is making one of the most desperate fights ever made in the county to win the office; but, poor fellow, he has met his Mann this time. His opponent, Mr. J. H. Mann, is also a good and tireless worker, and withal a thoroughly substantial fellow, who will not only be next Treasurer, but be such by a handsome majority. The only question now is, the majority that will be given him. The opposition are unscrupulous in their efforts to defeat both Mr. Cross and Mr. Mann. They seem to have been selected for defeat, and efforts are being made, and arts resorted to, that neither of these gentlemen would be guilty of. They will fight fair, and if defeated will go down with the colors flying untarnished. This fact is well known, and it is winning each of them a host of warm friends. The ticket of the Democracy will fall, and they both will be elected.

We propose to elect the whole ticket by such a majority, as shall astonish the Democracy and make them think that they have gone through a worse than panic.

SENATOR RUTAN AND THE "ARGUS AND RADICAL."

Mr. Rutan, the head of the consolidated papers, *Argus and Radical*, was also on the grounds looking well. He is conducting a great success out of the new paper and no doubt will. It has already begun to win favor, and its two week's life has made friends. The people are beginning to accept the consolidation as an omen of good for the party. In entering into the combination, Mr. Rutan has done so for the good of the party, and it is the intention to make a strong radical Republican paper of it. It will not swerve in the least, from the most advanced principles of Republicanism, and ought to have the support and good wishes of every Republican in the county.

May it be a grand success, and meet the most ardent wishes of the "Political Editor."

A.

MISS NETTIE MILSOM, of Chicago, aged thirteen, is supposed to be the "Coming Woman." She sold papers to obtain money to give to the sufferers by the fire in Chicago, and, after their wants were satisfied, continued in the trade until she was able to buy herself a piano. She has announced a determination to go on the stage, and says that, if she and her mother both live, she will outshine Charlotte Cushman.

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES MCCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. MCGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
se8:tc

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.
COUNTY TICKET.
PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT.
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
JOHN M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County Districts,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
GEO. H. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January & July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE, for cleansing, beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair. A sure and permanent cure for baldness, prepared from the original receipt as obtained from Madame Davenport from an eminent physician of the U. S. Navy, who had used it in his practice for over forty years, and never found it to fail.
Mrs. S. A. Wagner & Co.'s Septa, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

A Soaperific Mishap.

Lawyer Prince's office boy took a good streak Saturday afternoon, and gave the office floor a thorough drenching with water. Early in the evening Mr. Prince came in with a young lady client, and the moment he struck the wet floor one foot turned partly on its edge, and described a half circle with wonderful velocity. He clutched at a desk, but missed it, when the other foot gave out, and again he was half way down, but partly recovered, lost the other foot again, then both feet, and after vainly snatching at a chair, went down full length, turning over the chair and smashing the panel to the door of a book case with one heel. To add to the embarrassment of the affair, the lady remained till it was over, and then abruptly left, and the next day there was a story in circulation that Mr. Prince had the tremens, and tried to murder one of our most estimable young ladies while in a fit. The office boy says if he could only stand still long enough he would give the particulars.—*Danbury News.*

THERE is a droll story of how a man lost a wager in Pueblo, Colorado. Stepping into a large liquor shop he offered to bet ten to one that he could, blindfolded, tell the name of any liquor or wine in the house, or any mixture of liquors, by the taste and smell. All went well with him at first. He named all the celebrated brands correctly. Then they handed him a glass of water. He tasted, he smelt, he tasted and smelt again, and at last, completely nonplussed, he gave it up so: "Well, boys," he said, "you have got me. It seems to me as if, years ago, I struck something of that kind in the States, but it was so long ago I have entirely forgotten it."

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth considering when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of relief. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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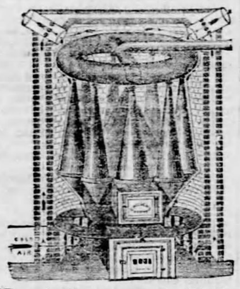

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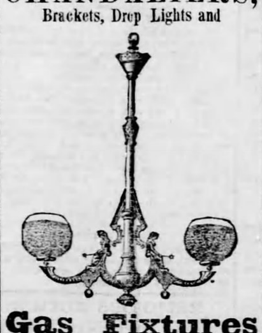

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Of all kinds of
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

Yesterday was not specially distinguished from the two or three days preceding, so far as financial affairs in this city are concerned. The banks continued business, exercising care in paying out currency, but accommodating all legitimate demands. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Bank Presidents, to determine what course to take in the crisis. Chicago banks, to the number of nine, suspended during the day, the effect being to create a serious feeling on the part of business men. The news produced no run on our banks, or other effect than the expressed belief that it might serve to complicate the existing order of affairs. The drain of money from New York serves to continue the tightness of the market in that city, but no further serious results are anticipated.

It is not believed that the closing of banks will be permanent. The cause is simply the scarcity of currency, but does not involve the safety of the suspended banks. The issues of loan certificates in New York, it is hoped, will relieve the prevailing monetary stringency. This once over and business started, and no further difficulty will be experienced. The trouble now is, that owing to the lack of confidence, commercial paper cannot be so freely used as in ordinary times. Hence the volume of currency or bank certificates must be larger than in ordinary times. Everything, despite the unfavorable circumstances of the Chicago banks closing, concurs, in our judgment, in proving that the stringency will soon be entirely past.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1873.

Money is not really quotable, though some loans were made at one-half to one per cent. and legal interest. The best of collaterals are exacted, and mortages range from 20 to 40 per cent. Greenbacks command a premium of 1¼ to 1¾ per cent. over certified checks. There was a heavy decline in foreign exchanges, in consequence of the condition of affairs in the Gold Room. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling sold down to 103, sight 104, and cable transfers at 104@105¼. Commercial bills sold at 101@102 for sixty days and 103 for sight. Customs receipts at the port, $358,000. Gold was firm and higher, prices ranging from 111⅛ to 114⅛, and closing at 114. Some Canadian and other bankers holding gold exacted high rates for its use to-day. One or two prominent short sellers were at once forced into the market as borrowers, but refused to pay severe charges, which caused a temporary hitch in clearings, and it was feared the day's business would have to go over, but clearings were finally made, much to the relief of all. The advance in gold is partly due to purchases by those who are distrustful of the present condition of affairs, and are locking up gold in consequence. All the ruling gold loans were made at 2, 3 and 1 per cent. for carrying, but afterwards borrowers paid the following rates for use: 1-32, 1 16, ⅛ ¼ and ½ per cent. Late in the day the rate fell to ¼ per cent, and then to flat. At the very close 3 per cent., was paid for carrying. Clearings $24,600,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $39,000. There are no quotations for Government.

The banks opened early and in good shape this morning. Their relative condition is unchanged, and they are pursuing the same course as earlier in the week in reference to the treatment of checks. The Loan Committee of the Clearing House has issued loan certificates up to nearly twenty million dollars, the amount authorized. The Stock Exchange continues closed, and the Governing Committee this morning decided that twenty-four hours' notice should be given before opening. It is hoped that the bulk of the contracts made on Friday and Saturday last will be settled before the Exchange is re-opened. Twenty-four hours' notice will inform the clerks of the Exchange the rest of the week, as the Governing Committee do not meet again until half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning. This will give a longer opportunity for private settlements of outstanding contracts, a long step having been gained in that direction already. A large number of prominent houses in the street have effected settlements, and as each day closes more and more contracts are settled up. If all can be thus satisfactorily arranged the opening of the Exchange will result in no further disaster or trouble.

The Governing Board of the Stock Exchange met at three o'clock this afternoon, to receive the report of the Committee appointed for the clearance of stocks. After some discussion the report was referred back to the committee and the Board adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m. It is stated on the street that the acceptance of the report is delayed because it is rumored that Jay Gould and Vanderbilt are effecting settlements which will clear the market of large blocks of stocks, and enable the Exchange to open without fear of a rush of sales under the rule.

As usual, there was very small business in stocks. Prices were lower in some cases, but as a few parties have the matter in hand very little dependence can be placed on quotations. They are given for what they are worth. The following are the latest prices for stocks current among the crowd of miscellaneous operators on the street: New York Central and Hudson, 87⅛ bid, 88 asked; Erie, 48 bid, 49 asked; Lake Shore, 68 bid, 69 asked; Northwestern, 40 bid, 41 asked; Rock Island, 83 bid, 84 asked; Pacific Mail, 29 bid, 30 asked; St. Paul, 27¾ bid, 30 asked; do preferred, 50 asked; Ohio, 25⅛ bid, 26⅛ asked; Western Union Telegraph, 55 bid, 56⅛ asked; Wabash, 41 bid, 41¾ asked; Union Pacific, 18¼ bid, 19 asked; C. C. & I. C., 20¾ bid, 21 asked; Harlem, 105 bid, 107 asked.

Mr. Harvey Fisk, of Fisk & Hatch, states that stocks houses has the statements nearly completed, and that the next news from them will be a resumption of payments, as their depositors are willing to assist in setting the wheels again in motion, and their securities are ready for realization as soon as there is a chance to use them.

Henry Clews & Co. issue a circular, in which they say: "We propose to continue our business as heretofore, by receiving deposits in trust for new accounts, pledges only to payments drawn against such new accounts, and shall collect and realize upon our loans, securities and other assets as fast as possible, and make payments pro rata as the same shall be realized or until the entire amount shall be liquidated, interest being paid as heretofore. Our numerous friends and depositors in this city approve entirely of this plan, and have already signified their readiness to continue their deposits and business as proposed."

LONDON, September 26—5 P. M.—The weather throughout England to-day was fair and favorable for crops. The general opinion on Stock Exchange is that the rate of discount on the Bank of England will be advanced at the meeting of directors next Thursday, and there is an immense withdrawal of bullion from the bank in consequence. The unfavorable reports from New York a parently cause depression in American securities. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £473 000. Consols for money 92⅝@93⅛; for account 92⅝@93; 5-20's of 1865, old, 94¾; do. of '67, 95; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 91; Erie, 48⅜.

PARIS, September 26.—Rentes 66f 20c.

FRANKFORT, September 6.—U. S. bonds: 1-25s of '82, 96¾.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 26, 1873.

Our advices from nearly all points represent a shrinkage in value of all leading articles of produce, but thus far our market, in consequence of the very limited stocks, has thus far been exempt. The condition referred to is an inevitable incident of the interruption, and temporary suspension of exchange facilities between different points, and should not occasion any despondency or alarm. In a time like this, when everything is in confusion, sellers in need of funds are anxious to realize, while buyers are very scarce, and it was this, the result of a close money market, that caused the recent heavy shrinkage in the value of Grain at Chicago and other points. How soon, just as soon as exchanges commence to working smoothly, and the banks begin to discount, values will at once appreciate, and business it is possible, may turn out better than it was prior to the panic, though this is hardly to be expected. At present we can report a very fair demand in our market for all the leading commodities of produce, and as a general thing, prices are fully sustained.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand, and the market is firm and prices are fully sustained; common to medium grades, 18@20; prime to choice, 24@28; prime to choice roll, 28@30; fancy, 31@32.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local trade, and while the feeling is scarcely as strong under the influence of advices from the seaboard, prices here are fully sustained, and stocks are not above an average. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.50 for spring wheat, and $7.75@8.25 for red winter wheat, according to quality.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.50@2.9 bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—The market is generally reported quiet, while prices remain without quotable change.

CHEESE—The market is reported steady, but devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. We continue quote our factory at 13½ factory at 13¾ to the trade, and 14 in a jobbing way. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 16@17.

EGGS—The arrivals seem to be increasing slightly, but with a steady demand, there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained: we continue to quote at 24@25.

FRUITS—The arrivals of Apples are increasing slightly, but as the supply is still short of the demand, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at $2@4 ₱ bri. Peaches continue scarce, and are selling at full prices. Grapes are arriving in light supply, and quotable at 50@75, according to quality. The melon trade continues dull.

GOLD—We have already referred to the depression elsewhere has not been felt seriously here as yet, and it may be attributed mainly to the fact that stocks were very much reduced, scarcely sufficient to meet immediate requirements. Wheat, as noted in our last report, is less active, and prices are weak and a shade lower; red may be quoted at $1.50@1.52; amber, $1.55; white, $1.60. The Oat market is as firm as ever, and prices are fully sustained. Sales were reported at 47@48. Corn, both ear and shelled, continues very scarce, and there is considerable inquiry for near by receipts, but in fact we continue to quote at 65. Rye is quiet, and prices nominal at 85. There are no regular prices for Barley, as there is no grain in the market. Prices—our market is controlled by Chicago, as it is from there we have to look for the bulk of our supplies.

GROCERIES—Refined Sugars continue firm, and refiners are reported as being unable to keep up with their orders. C. & R. Lea, of this firm, under the influence of a recent Rio telegram, which is said to be favorable to holders, Choice Syrups and New Orleans Molasses in demand, and firm at quoted prices.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 27@28; good to prime 25½@27c; fair, 24@25c. Roasted one lb. packages, 31c; loose, 30½.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; A, 11¾; B, 11½; Ex. C, 11¼@11½; Franklin Ex. C, 10¾. Other Yellow Sugars, 8@10.

SYRUPS—Refiners' Drips, 30c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 65@70; lower grades, 40@50, as to quality.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 10; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80; Prime, 73 to 75.

HAY—The supply of wagon hay in Allegheny to day was light, owing to the recent rains and bad condition of the roads generally, and it was pretty well soaked; prices ruled lower, ranging from $20@25 ₱ ton as to quality. Baled hay is held rather dull, and as the market for the present is overstocked.

POTATOES—In demand, and may be quoted at $3@3.25 ₱ bushel by car load, and $1.00@1.10 in a jobbing way. Sweets in good supply and lower; $4.00@5 ₱ bri, the outside figure for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 50@60c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 lb., 15. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11½. Sugar cured Shoulders, 10½. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13½. Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 17¼. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 9c. Bacon Ribs, 10c. Bacon Hams, 10¾@11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $18.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tins, 14. Salt Pork, 7½ lbs., $1. Pig Pork, 11c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¼c. Do. in 5 lb. tins, 12c. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13¼c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 12½c.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $4@5 per barrel.

EGGS—Quoted at 24@25c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quiet and lower; sales to the trade at $3.00 per bushel. Flax Seed scarce and unchanged at $1.40@1.50 measured in Clover Seed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Hitherwines continue quiet and unchanged at 96@97c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 26, 1873.

CATTLE.

Receipts from and including Sunday last up until noon to-day, 403 cars, a considerable increase as compared with the same time last week, some 40 or 50 cars; sales from and including Monday up until noon $138 head. The market although it is still considerably demoralized, is considered in a better condition than it was in the early part of the week, as the outlook generally is more encouraging, the shipments east, and within the past 48 hours have been large, those of to day it was thought would reach 150 or 160 cars, and it is generally believed that the very hard market this week, together with the unsettled condition of financial affairs, will cause a fight run next week. Our Chicago dispatch of Thursday reported that the railroads, at the request of dealers at that point, have instructed their agents to refuse shipments at present; and to unload those already on the road at the first place where they can be got rid of; whether the effect of this, if it is enforced, and we have no doubt it will be, cannot but have a favorable influence, not only here but elsewhere, and this inspires hope that the worst of the panic is, so far as the cattle trade is concerned, is over. In addition to this, we have to report that what commission men have telegraphed and written to their shippers posting them fully on the situation here and elsewhere, and advising them to hold back their stock until there is a change for the better, and this is the best, and only way of bringing it about. As they did in the early part of the week, the market, as a matter of course, would have become worse and worse, and the only light that can be seen just now may be attributed to the expected falling off in the receipts.

In regard to prices, as compared with last week, there has been a decline of fully a ¼ on the best to 50 on the medium and common stock. To day the finest shipping steers, averaging say 1,400@1,500, cannot be quoted above 5¼@5 65; Ordinary Martins and do. bought 4 cars of extra early in the week at 5¼, thought to be a big price at the time, and we are assured by the buyers that they would not now give over 5¼; the same kind to day. There was a bunch of 66 head of prime steers, averaging 1,280 lbs. sold this forenoon at 5.35, and 65 head, averaging 1,271, a little rough, at 4¾. The whole number purchased for shipment to Philadelphia footed up 1,050 and the Philadelphia buyers did not pay above 5¼ for the same kind to day. There was a bunch of 66 head of prime steers, averaging 1,280 lbs. sold this forenoon at 5.35, and 65 head, averaging 1,271, a little rough, at 4¾. The whole number purchased for shipment to Philadelphia footed up 1,050 and the Philadelphia buyers did not pay above 5¼ for the same kind to day. There was a bunch of 66 head of prime steers, averaging 1,280 lbs. sold this forenoon at 5.35, and 65 head, averaging 1,271, a little rough, at 4¾. The whole number purchased for shipment to Philadelphia footed up 1,050 and we presume that all of these 1,050 cattle were bought at an average decline of ¼ of a cent. There were few over country buyers than for several weeks past, hence there was a diminished demand for common cattle, and, therefore, the decline was greater than for good cattle, reaching fully ¾ a cent per lb, and even at this heavy decline the supply was in excess of the demand. There is no question but what the market this week was the hardest one we have had this year; but as we already intimated, it is hoped that it will not be repeated again soon. Sellers, in very few exceptions, lost money by some of them a good deal of it.

The New York World of Thursday says: "To be cool in New York, or for greenbacks from this city, $21,000 were sent for west and yesterday by a couple of his salesmen, and more will follow to-day; but the banks generally refuse to pay out currency, and to return greenbacks for all the cattle used here is simply impossible. Patience and confidence will shortly put an end to the present panic, when trade will resume the even tenor of its way unrestricted by the lack of exchange facilities."

SHEEP.

The arrivals from and including Sunday, up until noon to-day, footed up 100 cars, being an excess of 27 cars over the entire receipts of last week. The situation continues very unsatisfactory, and there is no doubt but what the market has been the most unsatisfactory for several years. With a heavy supply and a large falling off in the demand, prices have dropped from ¾ to ¼ cent, and even at this sharp decline, it was impossible for sellers to close out. Quite a number were shipped on in first hands, several bunches were driven out to Allegheny to await a better market here, and there some 20 or 25 cars remaining in the pens to-day unsold, with no buyers. Ert man, who usually buys from 20 to 30 cars per week for shipment to New York, only bought some 2 or 3 cars this week, and the Philadelphia men did not take any more, if as many as usual. There were two or three lots of extra sheep, sold at from 5.15 to 5.30, but Eli Davis and Martin Lafferty, good authorities, reported that they did not think that over 5 cts. could have been obtained to-day for the best. It is difficult in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, to give quotations, but the pressure that 4¼@5 cts. may be taken as a basis for good to prime.

HOGS.

The receipts have been comparatively light, footing since and including Sunday up until noon to day, 85 cars, and with a very fair demand, prices have been pretty well sustained, although the market, as might be expected, was effected somewhat by the derangement in money matters. Common to extra corn fed hogs may be quoted at 4.92½@5.10, and grassers at 4¾ @4¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1873.

Isabella Furnace.o	16 Nimick & Co.m	3
Total		19

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Robinson R & Co.m	1 Kloman C & Co.m	5
J Moorhead.m	1 Penn Steel Co.m	6
Penn R E Co.m	1	
Total		12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Wilson G & Co.o	3 Zug & Co.o	2
Dilworth P & Co.p	2 Wharton H & Co.p	1
Pgh Fge Co. o	2 Lewis B & D.o	4
Shoenberger & Co.o	28 Lloyd & B.p	1
Dilworth P & Co.p	2 Anderson & W.p	1
Isabella Furnace.o	17	
Total		63

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter.m	6 J Moorhead.m	2
J Reamer.m	4	
Total		6

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1873.

Business in pig iron, as compared with last week, has been rather slim, the unsettled condition of money matters having curtailed the demand perceptibly, and the expectation of sellers who, at the date of our last report, counting upon a pretty brisk trade, were not realized. However, the indications at this writing are that the worst of the panic is over, and if so an increased demand very soon is almost certain, as the mills are all pretty well supplied with orders for the product, while their stocks of the raw material are reported to be comparatively light. Prices are without quotable change: choice mill irons, $38.50@39, although some brands are still held at $35. No. 1 foundry, eastern, $41@42; western, $39@40. No. 2 eastern, $36@37; western, $32@33. Charcoal irons, $18@20 for warm, and $22@24 for cold blast. White and mottled irons, $30@32. Blooms range all the way from $95@110, according to quality.

Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Grey Forge	$30 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	40 00 4 mos
100 tons Grey Forge	32 00 4 mos
100 tons Mottled	30 00 4 mos
100 tons Grey Forge	32 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

110 tons White and Mottled	30 50 4 mos
100 tons Grey Forge	33 25 cash
50 tons Grey Forge	34 00 4 mos
100 tons Grey Forge	34 00 4 mos
70 tons Grey Forge, fancy	35 00 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	32 00 4 mos
60 tons Foundry	36 00 4 mos
50 tons Grey Forge	34 00 4 mos
50 tons White	31 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

176 tons No. 1	$48 to 52 ₱ ton
56 tons No. 2	45 "
50 tons Cold Blast	68 4 to 5 mos

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 26, 1873.

Trade continues dull, having been unfavorably by the derangement in money matters; exporters are reported as having a trouble in selling foreign exchange, and in some instances have been unable to meet their contracts promptly in consequence. The result is the market is weak and unsettled, and prices are barely maintained. Crude was quoted this P. M. at $1@1.05 ₱ brl. at Parker, equal to about 3½@3¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. Refined dull, and weak, but nominally unchanged; 18¾ on cars here, and 19 delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil barrels remain as last quoted, $2.10 for countries, and $2.20 for city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F & Co.	522
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. W.	1,000
L. Irwin & Co.	Warden Frew & Co	1,014
Central Ref. Co.	John R. Logan	253
Central Ref. Co.	John F. Logan	100
Total		2,516

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	473
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	471
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	154
McKelvy	Star O W.	366
Stevenson	Parvalle O. W.	469
Bushnell	National O. W.	391
Fisher Bros.	Hutchinson O. W.	625
Hutchinson	Fairview O. W.	231
Fisher Bros.	Fairview O. W.	222
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	319
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	474
Tack & M.	Citizens O. W.	780
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	787
Fisher Bros.	Beggs L & Co.	55
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	456
Duncan	American O. W.	1,000
Total		7,250

New York Iron Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, September 25.—As a natural result of the panic in the money market which has prevailed throughout the past week, business has been checked in all branches of the trade, though so far the effect of the panic on the iron interest has been little felt. In all times when money is stringent goods are obtainable for cash below the current market, and there has been offerings in this way at shaded figures, but generally prices all rule firm. Some time ago, weeks though more or less nominal in absence of business. Little disposition has been manifested by buyers or buyers to operate, all parties appearing desirous of awaiting a more favorable turn to affairs. The trade has been very prosperous during the last two years, and, at present interest, the iron men are well able to stand the effects of the present trouble. The prospect of the market in the immediate future, however, is rather gloomy, although it is yet rather early to form any decided opinion. In regard to iron rails, it is agreed that the demand will fall off, and that prices must be lower. Many existing contracts for rails and rolling stock have been already cancelled. Late advices from locomotive works and mills report a large reduction of hand s, and in many cases, a reduction or prospect reduction at the end of month of 10 or 15 per cent. in rates of wages. Further, many new roads in course of construction have been paying for material and labor by bonds, which, in the present uncertain condition of railway securities, cannot be negotiated, and they will probably be compelled to suspend work. Work will have to be stopped until such a time as the roads will be actually needed, and the local traffic of the districts through which they pass be heavy enough to enable them to pay expenses. If this should prove to be the case, the consumption of rails will necessarily show a large falling off, and the effect be severely felt by the rolling mills, many of which may temporarily, at least, be compelled to suspend operations.

American Pig.—The market for American Iron has become extremely dull, and values nearly nominal in absence of business. Considerable caution is manifested by holders, and they show little, if any, disposition to operate, supporting to think that for the present it is safer to hold their goods. A few lots have changed hands for cash, that were offered in the market, for the purpose of realizing, but prices generally in the present condition of affairs are uncertain, and quotations, therefore, are of little use. Sales include 200 tons No. 2 extra at Hoboken at $34, and 200 tons No. 1 at private price. Also 2,000 tons Gray Forge at $30 and $30.50 at furnace. We quote No. 1 extra, $42@44.

Scotch Pig.—Little trade has been going on in Scotch Iron, and prices are nominal, though holders appear confident in their views. The stock here is very limited, and little is to be expected, as importations cannot be effected except at a material loss. Holders ask about $31@31.50 for Coltness, $30 for Gartsherrie, $47 for Summerlee and Glengarnock, and $46 for Eglinton. Sales include 1,000 tons Eglinton, 200 tons Glengarnock on private terms, and a small lot Gartsherrie, at $30.

Bar.—The market for Refined from store is also very dull and transactions limited to a few lots wanted to fill urgent requirements.

Rails.—The market for all descriptions of rails, both old and new, is unsettled, and values uncertain. We understand that large lots of U. S. warehouses, duty not paid, in name of bankers, have been transfered to the agents of the roads—Iron Age.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Cotton better; 17¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State @5.25@5.70; common to good $4.30@5.50; good to choice $5.10@7.65; white wheat extra $7.65@8; extra Ohio $5.35@8; St. Louis $5 60@8.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 96c. Wheat, oats, barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn steady to shade firmer and scarce; steamer western mixed 60@62c; sail 63@66c. Eggs firm at 27@30c. Hay, hops and groceries ruled unchanged. Petroleum nominal; crude 8½c; refined 17c. Pork weak; mess lots at $17.37½@17.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles lower; long clear 5½c. Lard weak; steam 8¼c. Butter quiet. Cheese dull at 13@13½c.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The failure of several of the national banks here to-day had the effect of bringing the operations on 'Change to nearly a stand still, and the action of the Board in passing resolutions suspending the rules for a fortnight to enable sales so as to prevent any further dead of that sort till the panic has subsided brought everything to a full stop, except an occasional settlement of a trade, or, still rarer, a cash operation. The following are as near as can be ascertained the closing quotations for grain: Wheat: No 2 spring 91 ; No 3 do; rejected 75 c. Corn: No 2 mixed 31@32½c. Oats: No 2, 30@32c. Rye: No 2, 66c. Barley: No 2 at 1.18; No 3 do, 1.05. Hay steady at 9.00. Nothing done in provisions or flour. Freights to Buffalo 8c. Receipts: flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 180,000 bushels; corn, 175,000 bush; oats, 50,000 bush; rye, 5 000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush. Shipments: Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 103,000 bush; corn, 224,000 bush; oats, 47,000 bush; rye, 4,000 bush; barley, 12,000 bush.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Flour dull and stock small; sales $7.75 family $8.50@9.25. Corn, Oats, Bran and Hay—all supply light, with no sales. Pork dull at $17. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7½c; clear sides 9½c. Bacon—sales. Lard dull and nominal; tierces 9¾c; kegs 10¼@10½c. Sugar and molasses—no sales. Whisky dull; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati $1.02. Coffee dull; Rio, cargoes ordinary to prime 20@23c; sales 1,225 bales, all sales payable in our filled checks; gold is now without premium. Demand mostly for Havre; good ordinary 15½c; strict good ordinary 16½; low middling 16@16½c; strict low 16½@16¾; middlings 16¾@17c; strict middlings 17¼; good middlings 18c; receipts 2,000 bales; exports coastwise 172; stock 15 581; sales for the week 39,200, net receipts 9,300; gross 1,851; exports coastwise 2,252. Currency may be fairly quoted at 5 per cent. premium over certified checks.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The general market is almost standing still. There is no panicky feeling, but no disposition to operate save to supply immediate necessities. Values continue nominal, with nothing doing: Flour: sales of family at $6 40@7.10 in currency. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet; 36@36c. Rye quiet and steady; 80@85c. Oats steady; 30@32c. Barley firm; $1.35@1.90. Provisions are nominally unchanged. There are orders here, but until parties can be negotiated more readily there will be little disposition to operate. Mess Pork held at $16.75@17.50. Lard quiet; steam 8c; kettle 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear 9½c. Whisky: little doing; a sale at 90c in currency.

NASHVILLE, September 26.—Business of all descriptions is extremely at a stand for want of funds. There is scarcely enough doing to justify quotations. Flour dull and prices are nominally as follows: superfine $4.50@5; extra $5.50@6; family $6.50@7. Corn 50@55c. Oats steady at 35@40c. Rye quiet and firm at 70@75c. Barley dull and nominal at 90c@$1.10. Bacon dull and nominal; sides at 8½; shoulders 7½; clear sides 9½. Lard dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $17.50@18. Whisky dull; 90c@$1.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—Cotton nominal; 16½c. Flour unchang d. Wheat tending down; $1.20@1.40. Corn tend at 53@56c. Oats steady at 40@42c. Rye easy at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged and quiet in limited order demand; unchanged. No banks suspended, and no undue excitement prevails. Business is progressing but slowly, and transactions in breadstuffs, groceries and produce are confined to the immediate wants of the trade.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Flour, Wheat and Oats dull and unchanged. Corn dull and nominal at 60c. Rye dull and weak at 70@80c. Pork $17.50@18. Bacon—shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib sides 9½@9¾c. Bacon: shoulders 9¼c; clear rib sides 11¼c; hams 13@14c. Lard 9¾c. Butter: western unchanged. Coffee nominal at 21@22c. Whisky steady at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—Street quotations to-day for flour were $6 60@6 25 for medium to choice. Wheat: nothing done except to settlements, which were heavy; sales of 30,000 bush at 1.09 for No 2 fall, seller September or October, all cash. Trading being prohibited on 'Change, there are no sales made public on which to base quotations. Oats: No 1 at 35c. Corn nominal at 55c. Others nominal.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Flour Cotton easier at 9½ 9¾; sales of 10,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. No winter wheat 12s 6d. Four 28s@28s. Corn 22s. Peas 40s. Cumberland middles 38s 6d; short rib 4s. 6d. Cheese 60s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 26.—Refined petroleum 41f. Rosin 19f.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Flour dull and heavy, but enough done at open board to re-establish prices. Wheat: a few lots of No. 3 fall sold at $1.30@1.24. Corn: sold at the call of the board at 41@c. Nothing was done in other kinds of grain. Provisions: no sales of any kind.

TOLEDO, September 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; transactions mostly in seller'd interest; amber Michigan spot and seller September 1 or; seller October $1.36; No 2 red $1.31. Corn dull and declined; high mixed cash and seller October 46c; No 2 white 46c. Oats dull; No 2 at 35c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Flour dull; Wisconsin, Minnesota extra family $6@7.87½; Pennsylvania and Ohio $7.50@8.50; fancy $8.75@9.50. Rye flour dull; red winter $1.55@1.60; amber $1.60@1.65; white $1.70@1.80. Rye dull, 70c in store; yellow 65@66c. Oats dull; No 2 white Delaware; crude 61c; refined 56@57c. Whisky $1.

CLEVELAND, September 26.—The markets are again entirely inactive. The Wheat grain market is entirely demoralized and no prices can be given. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, September 26.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Hay: choice mixed $22. Corn dull at 70c. Oats dull at 40@45c. Bran dull at $1.00@1.10. Bacon and Lard quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $17.50.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.28. Corn quiet at 40@50c. Barley quiet and nominal; prime Canada $1.50.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Beeves: fresh receipts light, making 3,886 for four days, against 4,000 same time last week. Market quiet and prices much changed; stockers sold at 2.75@3c; the extreme range for native steers was 3½@5¼c, and for Texans 2@3½c; sales include 6 cars grass Kentucky steers, 5c; 16 cars Ohio steers, 4@5¼c; 21 cars mixed Missouri cattle, 4¼ cwt, 19@21½c. Sheep and lambs: arrivals 1,722 head, making 12,113 for four days, against 13,504 head for the same time last week; market variable and unsettled; small lots of good sheep and lambs retailing at a shade better prices, but wholesale slaughterers obtained fair sharp at the lowest prices of the season; extreme range for sheep in lots 3½@5½c, with few fancy selections at 6@6½c; lambs ranged from 5½ to 7½c; sales include 1 car extra Ohio sheep, 121 lbs, 6½c; 3 cars, 97 lbs, 5½c; 3 cars, 90 lbs, 5½ 2 cars, 83 lbs, 4½c; 2 cars, 87 lbs, 5c; 1 car extra fat, 1 car poor do 72 lbs, 3½c; 1 car wh lambs 83 lbs, 4½c; 1 car 67 lbs, 3½c; 1 car Canadas 75 lbs, 6½@5c, and 2 cars good State lambs 77 lbs, 7½c. Hogs: receipts 5,276, making 18,487 for four days, against 20,234 same time last week; none offered; irregular, with a fair demand for light weights; closing quotations 6¼@7½c.

BUFFALO, September 26.—Cattle—Receipts today 823 head; total for the week 3,495 head. The market remains unchanged. There was more buyers' feeling, but trade was confined to local butchers and the neighboring country dealers. Sales of 160 Illinois steers, average 1,220@1,477 lbs, at $5.12½@5.50; 220 Indiana steers, average 1,360@1,670 s, at $4.65@5.25; 200 Michigan steers, average 1,360@1,395 lbs, at $4.75@5.12½; 17 Canada steers, average 1,180 lbs, at $4.25@4.75; Ohio steers, average 1,117 lbs, at $4.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 200; total for week 13,200; nothing doing; Canada stock all sold; western sheep held over; Canada lambs $4.75@6.00; Canada sheep $3.75@4.50; western sheep $4@4.75. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,200; market 25c lower; 8 head Illinois, 200 lbs, at $5.25; 1 car Ohio, 250 lbs, at $5.25; 1 car Indiana and Ohio hogs, average 217 lbs, at $4.60@4.65.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The cattle market opens with a moderate attendance of buyers; but few good cattle were in market, and a reduction of 10c per 100 lbs from last weeks' prices was demanded; sales: Good butcher steers 4@5c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 20 cars, average quality; market dull at from 3@4c. Hogs: receipts 4,000; for lambs; 3½@5¾c for sheep; there is a fair inquiry for which cows, with sales at $4@5 per head. No logs offered.

CINC

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the State line steamer Georgia at New York; Galen line steamer Idaho at New York; Baltic Lloyd line steamer E. M. Arndt at Stettin.

General James A. Ekin.

We see it stated in the Monongahela Valley *Messenger* that our friend General James A. Ekin will leave his quarters at Louisville about the 24 prox., for Washington City and New York, designing to spend a few days at Elizabeth, his old home, whither he comes when his official duties permit, to vote at our annual elections, he still claiming a residence in Allegheny county, where he has hosts of friends.

Home for Aged Protestant Women.

The lady managers of this noble charity will hold their second anniversary at the Home, on Thursday, the second proximo. Lunch will be served from twelve to two o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. We hope our benevolent citizens will generally abstain from other engagements, and in person show their sense of the great merits of an institution, the fruit of many sacrifices in a cause that must touch and warm every heart.

Another New Railroad.

The new Dunnings Creek Branch Railroad has been completed. It is a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, built from Bedford and through St. Clair township, in Bedford county. The road has been rapidly constructed, but with care, and, as a result, it proves a good piece of work. It is about eleven miles long, and runs through a country richly underlaid with minerals that will soon be developed by the indirect enterprise of the railroad. There will be six stations on the road—Chalebeate Springs, Founts', Cessna, Hughes, Sills, and Holdersbaums. Trains will commence to run regularly on Wednesday, October 15, and that will be the first time passengers will be carried over the road. A regular time-table has been prepared.

Singular Shooting.

Dr. E. R. Montgomery, a resident of Hilldale, Washington county, was arrested yesterday and taken before Deputy Mayor Heisel on a charge of refusing to leave the residence of Mr. Rooks, a farmer living at Six Mile Ferry. He entered there on Thursday morning and lying down on a sofa, declined to go away. He claimed to have been shot twice in the body and once in the nose. His eyes were handsomely wreathed in mourning, and the bridge of his nose was bloody, a portion having been shot away, evidently by a pistol ball. Among his luggage is a pocket book containing $90 in greenbacks, a traveling medicine chest filled with phials of fluids and solids, a case of surgical instruments and several et ceteras belonging to the stock in trade of a country physician. The Doctor, who appears to have been waylaid, claims that he was shot three times, but by what hand remains to be seen, will be doubtless will appears to be shrouded in no little mystery.

Gas Lamps.

The Gas Lighting Committee of Councils transacted the following business yesterday afternoon. The following lamps were ordered to be put up: Two on Wylie avenue, between Erin and Kirkpatrick streets. One on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Penn avenue. One on the corner of Twenty-seventh and Liberty streets. Six on Butler street, east of Fifteenth street. It was decided to remove the lamps on the corner of Fourth street and Seventh avenue, to new Fountain street and Seventh avenue. It was ordered to re-locate the public lamps on the line of Carson street, west of Monongahela bridge. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan and Smith, was appointed to locate the necessary lamps on Pearl street. A number of petitions were not acted on, as there are no gas mains on the streets where lamps were petitioned for.

Wooden Buildings.

The Wooden Building Committee met last night. The following petitions for permission to erect frame buildings were ordered to be returned to Councils with a negative recommendation: Petitions of Mary K. McKee on Forty-second street, Samuel Duff on Hatfield street, W. A. Thirlwell on Hatfield street, Abolina Roos corner of Forty-second street and Penn avenue, and Casper Bauerschmidt on Spring alley.

Ordinances were ordered to be presented to Councils for passage as follows:

Granting Clarence M. Johns the right to remove a frame building on Hatfield street; Wm. Clark & Co., the right to erect an iron-clad building on the bank of the Allegheny river; A. G. Riddell the right to erect a frame addition to a frame building; Robert Younger the right to erect a frame stable in the rear of the Union Depot; James B. Young frame building on Forty-sixth street; Knox, Kim & Co., to erect frame glass house on South Side, Thirtieth ward; Wm. Hays right to erect an iron-clad building on Mulberry street. On motion adjourned.

False Personation.

On Thursday a woman representing herself to be Rosa Munton entered suit before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, charging Domenec Caldwell with seduction. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Moore, who proceeded to the residence of Caldwell, on Sidney street, near Frankstown. The officer came upon a man answering the name, but not the description. Caldwell, it appears, is not the defendant in the case, and that he kept company with Miss M., but stated that there was a great mistake somewhere. Caldwell and Miss Munton appeared before the Alderman together, and the lady stated that she never preferred such a charge against the gentleman. The Alderman, of course, agreed with her, and officer Moore was dismissed from the quest of the prosecutrix in the case. She was arrested yesterday morning and taken before the magistrate, when she admitted that her name was Maria Booth. Her object in making the information was to injure Mrs. Munton, by the latter circulating the report that she had been seduced by Caldwell. She is now held for a hearing on a charge of perjury.

THE MINING TROUBLE.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange Yesterday.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange, representing the river miners, was held yesterday morning at the office of Fawcett & Son, at the corner of Market and Water streets.

In the absence of Capt. John F. Drake, the regular President of the Association, Capt. N. J. Bigley was called to the chair. Mr. Geo. T. Miller acted as Secretary *pro tem.* The attendance was quite large, and considerable routine business was transacted, but not of sufficient general interest to warrant its publication. The state of the coal trade, especially in the markets south of this point, was very freely discussed, and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those taking part, that in view of the depression in the markets referred to, the large supplies of coal on hand in various cities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as well as the unsettled condition of monetary affairs, it was entirely out of the question to consider for a moment the demand of the miners for an advance in the prices paid for mining.

The Exchange adjourned at one o'clock to meet in the same place at ten o'clock A. M., on Tuesday next, to hear the reports of committees.

HEALTH BOARD.

Requisition for Money to Pay for the Hospital Site.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. Gilmore, Fleming, McCandless, Arnheit, and President Perrin. It was announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering [illegible] of the hospital site. The City Solicitor [illegible] of the property that [illegible] years four and a half [illegible] and unanimously [illegible], having made a purchase of [illegible] acres of ground, [illegible] th ward, from Wm. [illegible]nd, for hospital purposes, having been certified [illegible] Board of Health, [illegible] goner, of the [illegible] make a requisition upon the Councils of Pittsburgh to make the necessary provision for the payment of the purchase money therefor under authority conferred upon them for that purpose, by virtue of the eleventh section of an act of Assembly, approved April 12, 1872.

The City Solicitor stated that the act of Assembly gave councils no option in the matter of furnishing the money, but it would have to be forthcoming upon demand.

Resolutions of thanks for the extra health officers, engaged during the cholera scare, were discharged, as their services are no longer needed.

Ten days additional time were given to the parties owning the pond on Sarah street, South Side, to have it drained and put in respectable sanitary condition.

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Edifice Re-Decorated—The Improvements—Beauty and Harmony Combined.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, Rev. Dr. H. W. Spaulding pastor, will reopen its doors for divine service to-morrow morning, after being closed for some two months past. During the vacation some elegant and costly improvements have been made: The edifice has been repainted, the ceilings and walls frescoed, and the pews and woodwork re-varnished. The ceilings and walls have been most tastefully decorated in oil. Harmony has been studied in the blending of colors, and the effect is delightful. The stone work inside has been left untouched, and it still appears in its natural form and state. The oak panellings and seats have been re-varnished and appear as new. Two gas brackets, in blue and gold, with numerous burners have been added over the pulpit and lectern. Their appearance corresponds with the chandelier in the chancel and the gaseliers in the body of the church. Instead of the reading desk, a beautiful eagle lectern in oak has been placed in the front of the chancel. The chancel floor has been raised and the three steps that were in its rear have been placed in front of it. The pulpit and stalls have been remodelled and been so much beautified that one would hardly know them. The font has been removed to the right of the chancel instead of the centre where it formerly stood. This gives an open unobstructed view from the body of the church. Biblical inscriptions have been painted in the interior of the church which lend much to the effect. Over the entrance are the words: "The Lord is in His holy temple." Above the chancel, "We praise Thee O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord." Over the creedence table are the words: "Lord ever give us this day this bread." Over the nave are the words in letters of gold: "Holy! Holy! Holy!" Four pews have been taken from the front of the church, and thus more room has been given between the body of the Church and the chancel. All the seats have been cushioned and the house now presents a chaste and elegant appearance, worthy of the holy purpose for which it is intended. The services for to-morrow are arranged as follows: Morning prayer, to the Litany, and public catechising of the Sunday School, at 9 A. M. At 10½ A. M. Litany, Ante-Communion, and sermon, with administration of the Lord's Supper. Evening service and sermon at 7½ P. M.

HEAVY DEFALCATION

The Pittsburgh Postmaster Under Arrest.

He is Charged with Being a Defaulter to the Extent of Over Thirty-three Thousand Dollars —Full Particulars.

The citizens of Pittsburgh were shocked and startled yesterday by the announcement that Postmaster John H. Stewart had been arrested on a charge of being a defaulter to the extent of over thirty-three thousand dollars. The news created the most intense excitement, and spread like wildfire. It was almost the only topic of conversation everywhere, and the financial panic was completely forgotten. Men gathered upon the street corners and talked about it. Major E. R. Petherbridge, Chief of the Special Service Bureau of the Postoffice Department, yesterday took possession of the Postoffice in this city, and will remain in charge until a successor to Mr. Stewart is appointed. For a good while back the business men of Pittsburgh have been complaining to the head of the Department at Washington City, that letters sent to them and

CONTAINING REMITTANCES

failed to arrive. Since the first of the present year the *Presbyterian Banner* has lost one hundred letters containing money, the *United Presbyterian* one hundred and forty-three and the GAZETTE quite a number. Some six weeks ago the Postoffice department ordered Major Petherbridge and B. K. Sharralx, of the Detective Service, to commence an investigation into the complaints. It is alleged that the working force of the office was found to be both disorganized and demoralized. That mails were frequently delayed in their delivery, and the losing of letters a thing of frequent occurrence. It was developed by the investigation that the accounts of the office were improperly kept, and it is also claimed that the clerks employed there have been compelled to undergo a systematic deprivation of a part of their pay, by being

INDUCED TO SIGN VOUCHERS

for a greater amount than they received. As an instance it is said one of the clerks regularly signed a voucher for fifteen dollars a month more than he was being paid. The accounts of the postmaster being credited with the face of the voucher he was the gainer by the difference between that sum and the amount paid to the clerk. The first evidence that the department had at their being a defalcation in the office, was when drafts on the Pittsburgh Postoffice to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars in favor of the Pan Handle Railroad Company for mail service were returned to the department protested for non-payment. At that time, the Postmaster, according to his accounts, should have had ample funds to pay the draft. In the early part of yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Washington City ordering that

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

be at once instituted against Postmaster Stewart. In accordance with the instructions Major Petherbridge went before United States Commissioner, H. D. Gamble, and made the following information:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PA. }

Before the subscriber, a Comissioner duly appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, personally appeared E. R. Petherbridge, chief special agent Postoffice Department, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that at Pittsburgh, in said district, on or about the 25th day of September, A. D. 1873, one John H. Stewart, being the Postmaster of the United States at Pittsburgh, Pa., duly appointed by law, did embezzle and convert to his own use thirty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-eight cents of the public funds of the United States of America, as follows, to wit:

Of the postal revenue fund, Bill 16,316, of the stamp and stamped envelope fund the sum of $12,556 58.

Of the money order fund the sum of $1,087.25, and

Of the funds received from box rents and postage collected the sum of $3,375.00.

Contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

He therefore asks that a warrant may issue for the arrest of the said John H. Stewart, that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

E. R. PETHERBRIDGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of September, A.D. 1873.

H. D. GAMBLE,
United States Commissioner.

As soon as the information was made

A WARRANT WAS ISSUED

and placed in the hands of United States Marshall Hall who went to the office of Postmaster Stewart and notified him of his arrest. He was then in company with the revenue officers and received the news without saying a word. For a moment he seemed overcome, and then reached out his hand for the warrant. He was taken before Commissioner Gamble who demanded bail in the sum of sixty thousand dollars. The arrest was made about half-past two o'clock and before two hours had elapsed Mr. Stewart was successful in securing bail for his appearance at court. The gentlemen who went his bail are Alexander Bradley, Chas. W. Batchelor and F. H. Lanfman, all well known residents of this city. They each gave security in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The following is a copy of one of

THE BAIL BONDS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PA. }

You and each of you do acknowledge yourselves indebted to the United States of America, in the Penal sum of Twenty Thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied of your goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of the said United States, and to which payment well and truly to be made to the said United States, you and each of you do bind yourselves, your heirs, executors and administrators, and each and every of them, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, dated this 26th day of September, 1873.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that if John H. Stewart, who has been charged with embezzling funds belonging to the Postoffice Department of the United States shall be and appear at the next term of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to be holden at Pittsburgh on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1873, then and there to answer any charge or charges that may be then and there alleged against him, and not depart the Court without leave, then the obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

JNO. H. STEWART,
P. H. STEWART.

Taken and acknowledged before me this 26th day of September, 1873.

H. D. GAMBLE, United States Commissioner.

When Mr. Stewart commenced the discharge of his duties he gave bond to the Government for the

FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE

of the same. His father and James Kelley, Esq., of Wilkinsburg, went his security, and the Government is thus amply secured from any loss by the defalcation. Thomas M. Marshall is announced as counsel for Mr. Stewart, and George F. Shiras as counsel for Mr. Kelly, one of the Postmaster's sureties.

Major Petherbridge is now Postmaster *ad interim*. He will remain in charge until a successor is appointed, in the selection of which it is probable that an application of the Civil Service rules will be made, and a successor chosen from among the subordinates, should any of them successfully pass the necessary examination.

For many years ex-Postmaster Stewart has been

AN ACTIVE POLITICIAN.

He is a member of the Fire Commission. About ten years ago he was elected Sheriff of Allegheny county and discharged the duties of that position to the satisfaction of all who had any business to transact with him. He has a great many friends in both political parties and the expressions of sympathy for him yesterday could be heard on every hand. He was appointed by President Grant in 1865 as postmaster of this city and successor to the late James H. McClelland.

We were aware several weeks ago that an investigation was in progress into the manner in which the affairs of the Postoffice in this city were being managed, as

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT

will show: About three weeks ago a gentleman who gave the name of Major Duncan, but who subsequently proved to be a personage no other than Major Petherbridge, sent a request for one of the proprietors of this paper to call on him at the Monongahela House. It was done, and he was there informed by Major Petherbridge that a letter containing one dollar would be sent to this office, and should arrive before the letter put in the Postoffice, it could fall into other hands than theirs. The document was not received on the evening it was expected. On Saturday morning Mr. Petherbridge, or a messenger, we do not now remember which, called at this office and stated that he need not

LOOK FOR THE LETTER,

as he had found where it had gone to. The loss to the GAZETTE by the failure of letters containing remittances to arrive will aggregate fully $300. Our correspondents in all sections of the country were continually demanding to know why the receipt of money sent by them was not acknowledged, when it never came to hand. A draft from Greenville, Mercer county, on Ira R. McVay & Co., sent to this office, was never received, although it was never presented at the bank for payment.

We stated above that the *Presbyterian Banner* had lost a large number of letters. One of our reporters called upon Dr. Allison, editor of that paper, yesterday afternoon, and he stated that so far as they were able to tell, their loss by the failure of letters to arrive would amount to one thousand dollars, but the bookkeeper was inclined to the belief that it would exceed that sum, basing his opinion on the supposition that many money letters had been sent to them but of which they had never been heard. During the early part of July last a letter containing a check for $16.24 was sent to the *Banner*. On the day following the gentleman who sent the check wrote another letter. The receipt of this second letter was acknowledged, and upon receipt of the acknowledgment a demand was sent to know why the letter containing the check had not been acknowledged also. He was informed that it had never come to hand, whereupon payment of it was at once stopped, and thus that amount was saved. Mr. Allison said they had been

CONTINUALLY LOSING

letters since the first of last December, and their money loss was running up so rapidly that it was, in a measure, beginning to affect their financial status. He expressed the deepest sorrow at the trouble Mr. Stewart had got into, and sympathized with him most sincerely. Mr. Allison said that he was led to believe that his money was stolen from the letters in the Pittsburgh Postoffice from the fact that letters sent to them from Braddocks Fields, Elizabeth and other places, were never received, and as the mail was not changed between those places and the city, the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that the theft was committed no where else than here. The loss of the *United Presbyterian* is estimated by them at $2,000. Mr. Petherbridge had quite a number of conferences with Dr. Allison under the *alias* of Mr. Harris. The former wrote

A DECOY LETTER,

over the signature of A. S. Peters, from Braddocks Fields, with $2 enclosed in it for one year's subscription to the *Banner*. It, however, came through safely, and failed of the purpose for which it was intended. If Mr. Petherbridge will call at the *Banner* office he will get his two dollars.

From the above particulars in regard to the stealing of letters we infer there is still something more in the post office that needs investigation. Is ex-Postmaster Stewart implicated in the theft of those letters? If so, how has he managed to get them in his possession, except by the aid of a confederate. Mr. Stewart, as postmaster of as large an office as the one in Pittsburgh, and with a sufficient force of clerks, would never be required to handle apparently unimportant letters. Only money order and registered letters, one would think, should receive any attention from him. Mr. Stewart, we believe, was seldom at the office at night. Letters that should have arrived for the GAZETTE by mails that come in after night were never received, and if this systematic thievery has been going on in the Pittsburgh postoffice, those letters were abstracted between the evening of one day and the morning of the next, because up to midnight visits are made almost hourly by the night editor of this paper to the postoffice for our mail.

After Mr. Stewart had succeeded in obtaining bail yesterday, a carriage was sent for and he was driven to his residence on Hiland avenue. Mr. Petherbridge has in his possession a statement of the deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Stewart, and attached to it is

A WRITTEN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

of the latter, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, he is just that much in arrears to the Postoffice Department. The amount of the statement is the same as that set forth in the information that was made before Commissioner Gamble. We were informed yesterday that Mr. Stewart had said, in response to a request to make good the discrepency, that he could not do it. That he had not the money. He is reputed to be quite wealthy. It is said that he owns an elegant residence valued at $100,000 on which there is a mortgage for only $20,000. His salary as postmaster was $4,000 per annum.

THE PENALTY

for the crime charged against Mr. Stewart, is to pay a fine of the amount to which he is a defaulter, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than ten years.

All the employees in the Postoffice were astounded on learning of the arrest of their chief. They feel uncomfortable because they think many people will consider them dishonest, owing to the unfortunate transactions that have been brought to light there, and the discovery of the loss of so many valuable letters.

A RURAL RAMBLE.

One of our City's Beautiful Suburbs—An Afternoon at Hoboken—Something of General Interest.

The beautiful weather of yesterday afternoon was a strong incentive to rural ramblings, and among others who yielded to the genial influences of the day, was one of our representatives who made the beautiful village of Hoboken the base of operations. Hoboken is so well known hereabouts that it is scarcely necessary to state that it is located on the West Penn R R, a few miles above Sharpsburg, and within a-half hours ride of the city. Those who have not visited the place recently, would be as greatly surprised as was our representative by the changes which have been recently wrought about the place. During the past season or two, building operations have been very brisk, and the place has grown rapidly, more in proportion than any part of the city suburbs that we can now recall. The improvement too is not only marked in the number of houses, but in their character—most of them being of the better class, and some of them being very spacious and elegant. With such evidences of solid progress before the eye, it was but natural that curiosity should be excited as to the chances for an investment in the region, and that led to a ramble over the grounds of the Hoboken Company.

These grounds extend on one side from the railroad track to the river, and on the other from the track back, over a beautiful slope for more than a mile. Part of the ground are dotted with handsome residences here and there, but above the railroad a short distance is a clear place, where there are some of the most beautiful building sites to be found in the county. The slope faces the south and is just sufficiently elevated to give a commanding view for miles up and down the Allegheny river, railroad, railroad tracks, hills, farms, villages, and landscapes coming within range. The slope too is gentle so that it can easily be built upon, and yet have the grades easy.

The Company, knowing the desirability of their property, recently determined to put it prominently into the market. For this purpose it was surveyed, and laid out into 25x125 feet, intersected at right angles with avenues and fifty feet wide streets. The streets run east and west, and thus the lots face the river, giving to each the advantage of the view. The upper ground is reached by a broad boulevard walk, which extends up the west avenue all the way to the highest point is within a few minutes' walk of the station—and an easy walk at that. Rarely have we enjoyed an hour more than that spent yesterday in rambling over the ground, breathing the pure, fresh air, and enjoying the magnificent views to be had on every hand.

These are the lots which are to be placed under the hammer next Monday, by our friend Pentecost. Their advantages are: 1st, nearness to the city; 2d, great beauty of location; 3d, their perfect drainage; 4th, the sewerage; 5th, the fact of the growth of the village and the rapid increase of property in the neighborhood. As an investment merely for speculation Hoboken lots will pay.

The great sale, will take place on Monday, (as will be seen elsewhere by the advertisement) but plans can be seen to-day at the Hoboken Savings Bank, No. 178 Liberty street. We advise all who have a little spare money, and wish to make a *sure* and *safe* investment that will pay large returns, to be on hand at Hoboken when the sale comes off.

South Side Cemetery To-day.

This cemetery, the only one on the South Side, is a lovely spot and fitly chosen for a "City of the Dead." It is adorned with trees and shrubbery, and many elegant and substantial improvements have been made on the grounds. Located on the Brownsville and Saw Mill Run roads, it is easy of access, being only a mile from Mount Olive Incline Plane. Over two hundred lots have been sold and the remainder will be disposed of by public sale at 2 o'clock this P. M. Be sure and attend the sale, and secure yourself a lot, for but few remain and the prices, after the sale, will be advanced.

No Pains Will be Spared

At the Great Sale at Hoboken Next Monday

To Make Everybody Comfortable. Splendid Property to be sold on Easy Terms.

Free train at 9:30 A. M.
Free dinner. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

A novelty in hats at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Cheap, Good and Durable.

The above bill is exactly filled in the manufacture of wagons and other vehicles, by C Coleman & Son, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City. Read some of their prices: Good, new 1 horse wagons at $60. Good, new 1 horse wagon at $75. Good, new 2 horse wagons at $90. They also manufacture spring wagons, carts and wheelbarrows of every style, and of the most durable material and substantial work manship. Bargains to be had at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny, Pa.

A novelty in hats at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Prepare for Winter Happiness

Nothing so materially adds to the comforts of domestic life in the long winter evenings as good and stylish Furniture, which is a matter of continual pleasure and produces a pleasing effect on the inmates of a home. Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street (east of railroad crossing), have on hand some most exquisitely finished Parlor and Chamber Furniture, manufactured from choice materials, and which they offer at prices to which none can object. Good Furniture, quick sales, and small profits is the system at 412 and 414 Penn street.

People Speak Well of the Lots

to be sold at Hoboken on next Monday. Come and go with the crowd. Free train leaves Federal street depot at 9:30 A. M. morning of sale. Free dinner. One-fourth and 5 years to pay.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

A novelty in hats at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

The Respectability of Dress.

No man of the present day can say that he is entirely insensible to the effect produced by a good-fitting suit, but on the contrary the great concern of every one is where can I get my clothing with perfect accuracy as to neatness of style and exactness of fit. The reader of this need be anxious no longer, for Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, is an accomplished cutter and fitter, and will allow no suit to leave his house that contains the least wrinkle of clumsiness. His cloths are of excellent quality, and his prices to suit the times.

Pens, Pens, Pens.

The world of Pens at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s. The Favorite leads them all.

No Expensive Advertising

Needed to bring the Hoboken property to notice.

Come to the West Penn Depot at 9:30 A. M. next Monday and go with the crowd.
Free train.
Free dinner.
Terms very easy. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

A novelty in hats at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

How to Advance Wages.

Buy your clothing at the Boston One Price Clothing Store No. 95 Smithfield street, and by so doing you will save at least twenty per cent. which is equal to that percentage of advance in your wages. Remember a penny saved is twopence earned.

The Best Oysters

of the most celebrated brands served in delicious style at J. S. Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

To Lovers of Good Dinners.

A most delicious and savory dinner can be had at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty St., for 40 cents.

The First Tea.

The first invoice of this seasons tea which has arrived in Pittsburgh has been received by Mr. D. M. Jenkins.

THE PENITENTIARY REVOLTERS.

Conclusion of their Trials Yesterday—They are found Guilty, and Receive an Additional Sentence of Two Years in the Penitentiary.

The trial in the cases of the penitentiary revolters was resumed and concluded yesterday. The convicts were again brought over from the Penitentiary, and about ten o'clock the trial was resumed, Colonel Bayne announcing that the prosecution had closed their testimony. The defence called Mr. Smith, who had been a witness for the prosecution. He testified to the prisoners' good conduct, as did Rev. A. Milliken, Chaplain of the institution, and Warden Wright, who stated it was the convict's interest to behave himself as his time would be shortened thereby. Wm. W. Black, a visitor to the prison, testified as to the course of the bullets fired by Mc. Day. But he stated he was no expert in shooting matters. This concluded the evidence. The argument was then opened by Col. Bayne for the prosecution, followed by Mr. Mackrell for the defence, Mr. H. B. Swoope closing the argument for the prosecution. Judge Stowe then delivered the following

CHARGE TO THE JURY:

He stated that the case on trial was not so important as to the offence itself, but the circumstances under which it was committed. It was a very unusual thing to have prisoners brought from the Penitentiary and tried for misdemeanor. The significance of the trial was not that, although these men were undergoing punishment in the Penitentiary, they were not beyond the reach of the law, but subject to trial and punishment for any offence committed, while in the prison. The inspectors and officers may punish for any infraction of the rules of the prison; but when the infraction exceeds a violation of the rules, and amounts to a violation of the laws such as in this case, or for the larceny even, the inspectors cannot punish such offenses, and must necessarily appeal to the Court. A mere refusal on the part of a prisoner to comply with a rule, would not justify the officer or keeper in striking him over the head, or shooting him down; but the officer should use sufficient force to compel compliance with every proper regulation; even if in doing so it become necessary to take life. The strictest discipline was essential in institutions of this kind, otherwise it would be impossible to control them. But when these were palpable violations of the law, as in this case, the proper way to punish the offender was by having recourse to the courts.

The Judge then discussed the facts as exhibited on the trial. The first proposition he laid down was that in the common assault made on the keeper, Each of the assailants was equally guilty, each equally responsible for the acts of the other. Then as to the intent; if the man had died, and the parties were on trial for murder, would the offense have been murder in the second degree at least? No, then the parties would be guilty of felonious assault and battery. If there was a reasonable doubt that the assault was felonious, then they might return a verdict of guilty of the lesser offense—unlawfully wounding and cutting. As to Hamond, he would be just as guilty as the others if he was a party to the scheme or previous concurrence. If he was not then he ought to be acquitted.

The jury then retired to find a verdict, and at ten minutes past three o'clock they came into the Court room and brought in a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoners to the mercy of the Court.

Judge Stowe then addressed the prisoners, briefly reminding them of the care which the Government exercised over them, and of the interest manifested in their welfare by the Warden and other officers, who frequently appeared in the Court for its influence to secure executive clemency. He also referred to the fact that the law authorized a sentence of seven years, but in view of the recommendation to mercy and in the hope that they might profit by their experience the sentence would be greatly diminished. His Honor then sentenced each defendant to two years imprisonment, to commence when their present term of service has expired.

A DISAPPEARING PARK.

The Adventures of Two Officers who Didn't Arrest Their Prisoner.

Alderman Kreuter has a constable who is remarkable for his handsome physique, and success in arresting women who are charged with petty bankruptcy and stealing wooden paper collars. On Thursday morning the Teutonic Alderman "mit hish pooty shmile, noding in bardicular," handed Mr. O'Conner, who, as his name implies, is of Spanish blood, a warrant for the arrest of Park Robinson, who is charged before the Alderman with desertion of his family. The Officer sallied forth with his hickory cane flying in the breeze and the warrant safely ensconced in his interior coat pocket, and sauntered in search of the evil doer. As he meandered placidly towards the Monongahela House he espied Park enjoying the beautiful aspect of a threatening cloud. Just then a cloud hovered over Park's head, or shooting him down; but the officer should use sufficient force to compel compliance with every proper regulation; even if in doing so it become necessary to take life. The strictest discipline was essential in institutions of this kind, otherwise it would be impossible to control them. But when these were palpable violations of the law, as in this case, the proper way to punish the offender was by having recourse to the courts.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the two cases of the Commonwealth vs. Gottlieb Horr indicted on oath of Margaret Freek and Mary Dittrich with assault and battery.

Margaret Freek and Mary Dittrich was also convicted of assault and battery on oath of Gottlieb Horr.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Pe Hammon, David Ring,
A. P. Robinson, Maggie Martin,
Michael Crowley, Jacob Luter,
Miss Ellen Demoran, Timothy Scanlon,
Bennette Lake, John Van Devendon,
John Connolly, Jacob Miller,
James P. Davis, William Chambers,
Thomas Hooker et al. Michael Woods.
Matilda May,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

The case of Joseph Marks vs. Fisher and wife, the case of ejectment taken up Thursday, is still on trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the matter of A. C. Scott, of Oil City, bankrupt, a petition for discharge was presented and filed. The usual order made for final hearing on the 25th of October.

In the matter of Lewis J. Huling, of Lycoming county, and Edwin D. Huling, of same county, bankrupts, the petitions of each were presented and the usual order made for the final hearing, and second and third motion on November 4th, prox., at Williamsport.

In the matter of James B. Fleming, bankrupt, of this city, Register Harper being absent, an order was made, directing Register Shafer to hold the first meeting of creditors at No. 98 Diamond street yesterday.

In the case of Wm. H. Abbott, President, &c., vs. the Titusville Manufacturing Co., on petition filed, and on motion of John M. Kennedy, Esq., leave was granted Geo. F. Blake & Co., creditors, to become party petitioners in this matter.

In the case of Wm. H. Andrew vs. Andrew McCabe, on petition filed and on motion of F. L. Seely, Esq., his solicitor, leave was granted to J. C. Breen, of Crawford county, to intervene in the matter; and on petition filed on like motion, the United States Marshal is ordered to sell the personal property at public or private sale, the proceeds to be deposited in the United States Depository.

In the matter of Ritzman & Keller, bankrupts, the petition of James McManus, Esq., was presented, asking for an allowance for professional services, and order made granting the same, and directing the assignee to pay him the sum of $210 for said services.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Mr. Lawrence Barrett repeated "Richelieu" to a crowded house. Messrs. Elsler and Gotthold and Mrs. Elsler played the same characters as at its first presentation. It proved a grand performance. This afternoon, "Hamlet," and this evening, "The Robbers" will be presented. On Monday, after several months of preparation, "Julius Cæsar" will be presented, with the strongest cast ever given Pittsburgh. The scenery will be all new, and the marches, tableaux, music, etc., have been expressly prepared for it. The auxiliary corps will be much enlarged, and altogether it will prove the event of the season. Mr. Barrett, in this play, stands alone in the principal character, and his success throughout the country has been something marvellous.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-day closes the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Allbaugh. They only appear at the matinee and evening in "Poverty Flat." On Monday, Chapman Sisters Burlesque Company.

ARMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Grand matinee at this house to-day. Something decidedly new is announced for this evening.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—This evening, under the management of Mr. L. W. Lewis, a grand Welsh concert will be given for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late John Abel Jones, by the Welsh Glee Club. Tickets only 50 cents. Attend, if you want enjoyment, and assist in a worthy charity.

Holiday

NEXT MONDAY

Everybody appears to be going to the great sale of lots at Hoboken, only 8½ miles from Allegheny City, on the West Penn. R R.

Free dinner. A. J. PENTECOST,
Free train. Auctioneer.

The Simple Reason

why Hand Sapolio is the best article in the world for the constant use of all classes of people, is because it will do what no other substance will, as follows:

MECHANICS.—Will entirely remove tar, paint, oil,